

100 more troops for Ulster as strike fakes stranglehold

Hundred extra troops were flown to Northern Ireland last night as the Government refused to promise with organizers of the strike that it was lysing the province.
ence erupted in Belfast, where all factories closed and few shops were open.
power-sharing Executive showed itself led on the question of a deal with the Ulster kars' Council. In the Commons Mr Orme anced the council (report, page 2).

Signs of division in Ulster Executive

Robert Fisk
British Government's refusal to compromise the "loyalists" who have set all of Northern Ireland's industrial and comal life was reinforced last night when 500 extra soldiers flown into the province from their base in England.
The demands for fresh troops in Ulster and to the gangs lists who went on a ramp hijacking and barricading in Belfast yesterday, es, Secretary of State for vance, seems determined: the risk of a clash in the between Protestants and soldiers.
a measure of how serious nation has become that night many people in Ireland, deprived of obs and their livelihood, nining their hopes for a to normalcy upon a "day not one factory was ing in Belfast, scarcely bays were open, and in parts of the province food list were scarce.
The 500 extra soldiers, who arrived at Aldergrove airport in the evening, came from the 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry, based at Colchester, Essex. They bring the total military strength in Northern Ireland to more than 16,000, the highest it has been for nearly six months. A further 400 men are believed to be standing by in England.
If things continue as they are, they may well be needed.
The barricades went up in Belfast before 8 am and in many surrounding towns as well. In the morning, the city of Stramlin, was cut off from the rest of the province by barricades of stolen cars manned by groups of youths and in Larne near by more than 150 IRA men in uniforms and carrying clubs, lined up next to the local Police station.
In country areas, too, cars were stolen—Bangor, Carraduff and other towns in co Down were partly sealed off, and in Downpatrick young men formed a line to block one of the main streets.
In Belfast loyalist gangs were at their busiest. Almost every main road into the city was blocked by breakfast time. A barricade of burning cars was placed across the main railway line to Londonderry. Just next to York Street station, one of Belfast's main termini, a barricade was set on fire by rioters.
Further along the coast, near Rathcoole, dozens of vehicles were repeatedly

Decision on Maalot split Israel leaders

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, May 20
Mrs Golda Meir and Mr Moshe Dayan disagreed over the decision to release 20 convicted prisoners last week. In an attempt to save the 35 children and 10 adults held hostage in Maalot school.
This was disclosed in the Knesset today when the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister gave what may prove to be the saddest farewells heard in Israel's Parliament. Both are due to leave office when Mr Yitzhak Rabin forms the new Government and Mrs Meir is retiring from political life.
Mr Dayan's speech was tinged with bitterness. He had opposed the decision to free the prisoners, he said, and was against setting up an inquiry into the tragedy. "I do not share the public enthusiasm for inquiries," he said. "In seven years in the Government, I have never agreed to give back a single terrorist."
It was true that they did not want to fight, "on the backs of our children," he pointed out that the gang which seized the children had already murdered three members of a young family.
"We must kill them and not free anybody," Mr Dayan said. "The only way to defeat them in the terror war is to kill them." Authorities in Britain or West Germany might agree to free terrorists, because they were dealing with a one-time thing, but Israel could not afford to do so.
Mr Dayan, who was in charge of negotiations with the terrorists at Maalot, was not at the Cabinet meeting which took the decision to free the prisoners, but after it was made he flew to Jerusalem to meet Mrs Meir. The release was not carried out, apparently because of confusion over the code words "Al Aqsa" which were supposed to have been sent to the French and Romanian ambassadors who were acting as intermediaries.
Mr Dayan was heckled continuously in the Knesset by Mr Menahem Begin, the Opposition leader, but he told him: "Shut up, Mr Begin. I am in no mood for argument."
Mrs Meir, in tears at the beginning of her speech, listed terrorist attacks since 1968 and said: "Now they have added the blood of innocent children. This is the reply of Arab terrorism to our readiness to peace. We must improve our anti-terrorist actions and try to hit them wherever they are."
She announced that the government committee of inquiry into the school killings would be headed by Reserve General Amos Horev, president of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology at Haifa, assisted by two leading lawyers.
Defending the initial government decision to free the 20 prisoners, she said: "We agreed to this with a heavy heart." The decision was broadcast so that the terrorists in the school could hear it. The three terrorists at the top of the list were taken to Maalot and killed in vain to make contact with the gang.
Mrs Meir described the long wait for the code words to be sent to the French and Romanian ambassadors and the final receipt of the terms which would be given only after the prisoners had arrived in Damascus and that 50 children would have to go with them.
"None of the Cabinet would agree to that horrible proposal," she said. "The Government had tried to make contact with the Syrian Government to allow the aircraft to land in Damascus. The Syrians were also asked by the French and Romanian ambassadors to contact the guerrillas' organization to request a delay in the deadline set by the gang for blowing up the school."
"All the signs pointed to their blowing it up at 5 pm with the children inside," Mrs Meir said. When the Government was convinced there was no hope of agreement, it ordered Mr Dayan and General Mordechai Gur, the Chief of Staff, to send the troops in. "The Government's hesitation was hard and long, but we could not sit by and let them blow up the building," she said.
"Terrorists accompanied our lives at all times. Their actions are becoming more cruel. The terrorists wanted to destroy the Jewish state."
"We must hit them in a deadly way wherever we can," she said. "One action is not enough. We must not let terrorists run wild and destroy us." One of their aims was "sowing discord among our Arab citizens."
Mr Begin described Arab terrorists as "the new Nazis who made children their targets."
Knesset agreement, page 6

M Giscard promises an 'open, modern style government' to take over next week

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 20
The very small majority to which M Giscard d'Estaing owes his election yesterday as the third President of the Fifth Republic is both a challenge and an opportunity.
It is a challenge because he must keep his own disparate majority united and prevent the disappointment of the left from turning into bitterness and despair.
At the same time, it is an opportunity because the narrowness of his victory should enable him to impose on what some commentators call "the coalition of fear" around him those reforms it would not otherwise have accepted.
The left came within an ace of winning. The conservative forces in France have felt the whiff of a grasp. The new majority will not want to risk a dissolution and new parliamentary elections which would lose what it saved yesterday.
Besides, the huge turnout of voters since M Giscard d'Estaing's correspondingly "great authority" has himself referred to the "spontaneous and popular current" which had carried him along and wanted "political, economic and social changes."
"You will not be disappointed," he said. He knows he cannot afford to disappoint it.
For the present, M Giscard d'Estaing has given himself a few days for rest and reflection, which he feels France needs too after seven weeks of a hectic election campaign. Then the new government will get down to work without delay.
Paris is still in the Elysée Palace this morning on M Alain Poper, who remains in charge until the new President is officially declared elected by the Constitutional Council, probably on Friday. M Giscard d'Estaing said it was most important that the new team should go into action quickly.
That is why he will formally take office next Monday, appoint his Prime Minister on Tuesday and his new Government will meet with himself in the chair at the Elysée Palace on Wednesday.
"I mean to give France a new political style which is more adapted to our age and to our young men," he said. "This will be a new style. It will be apparent both in the Government and in its relations with the Opposition. He set the tone last night when he sent his



M Giscard d'Estaing faces a crowd of reporters outside the Elysée Palace yesterday.

very cordial greetings" to his opponent, and said M Mitterrand had "a part to play in the present and future of French politics". He is also reported to have invited M Mitterrand to lunch with him.
This almost British conception of cooperation between Government and Opposition is a revolutionary innovation in a country where, for 15 years, dominant Gaullism relegated the left to a kind of political outer darkness.
Paris is alive with rumours about the composition of the new Government. M Giscard d'Estaing has given no hint about who will be Prime Minister, except that he will not be a member of his own party, the Independent Republicans.
The choice may be a non-party man, a technician like M Pompidou who was lifted out of obscurity by General de Gaulle and put in charge in 1962.
The name of M Michel Jobert, who has never belonged to any party, has been mentioned, along with that of M Couve de Murville for the Finance Ministry, and M Olivier Guichard for foreign affairs. M Jacques Delors is mentioned as a possible Minister of Labour.
In fact, all this is largely guesswork. What is certain is that M Giscard d'Estaing's first Government will be smaller than the last Messmer Government, itself

Cornishmen show teeth in reviving a parliament

From Trevor Fishlock
Lostwithiel, Cornwall
There was television, but no Hansard, when the Cornish Parliament, the grandmother of all parliaments, met yesterday for the first time for 221 years.
It may be that the very words Cornish parliament (that is known as the Stannary or tinners' parliament), evoke a picture of a convocation of pikneys; but the nationalising offshoot of the black and white flag of the ancient kingdom of Cornwall was more than an attempt by romantics to grasp the faded shreds of their history and folklore.
Those who went back to the history books and dusted off the old laws went their parliament to be revived as the framework of a Kibbrandon-type regional assembly, looking after Cornish interests in tin mining, china clay and the new fuel of both, the nationalising offshore oil. In its small way the recalling of the parliament was both an assertion of identity and a grumble about the remoteness of London government.
"We are not wild Cornishmen," Mr Brian Hambley, the chairman said, his face shining under the television lights. "We are concerned for Cornwall's future and we mean business."
The Queen and the Prime Minister were invited but wrote to say they could not attend. That was just as well, because the parliament's clerk did not book Lostwithiel Guildhall, and the parliament held its first session in a public house. In any case, the local council would have nothing to do with the parliament and the Duchy of Cornwall also looked down its nose at the whole business.
Lord Waldegrave, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, was invited to fulfil an ancient obligation to call and open the parliament, but the Cornish tinners' first secretary and the Cambodians sent their chargé d'affaires. The parliament was blessed by the Prior of Bodmin.
The Cornish parliament was chartered in 1201, more than 60 years before the Westminster Parliament. It was in existence some centuries before that, and for many hundreds of years the Stannary parliament and courts administered the laws in Cornwall and represented the interests of mineral owners and workers and all who "inter-meddled in tin".
The Stannary parliament has 24 members. Known as stannars, appointed by tin miners and other people connected with mining. It last met in Truro in 1753. But the ancient laws have never been repealed and the pile of charters never revoked.
Primarily the parliament has been revived because of the sensitive situation in the Cornish china clay industry, which employs about 9,000 people and is a vital part of the county's economy. The clay employers and their workers have agreed a productivity deal, but the employers have been forbidden by the Pay Board to give agreed wage increases.

Mr Wilson persuades nurses to wait

By John Roper
Medical Reporter
Nurses got no firm reply to their claim for an immediate pay rise and an independent inquiry into salary scales and conditions when their leaders met the Prime Minister last night.
Their impression was that they have to wait at least a week and probably until Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, could be persuaded to see the staff side of the Whitley Council in a fortnight's time.
In political circles, on the other hand, it was felt that the Government's decision might be made known during the debate on National Health Service pay, which the Opposition is to initiate in the Commons on Thursday.
After the meeting it was clear that large-scale strike action, threatened by the Confederation of Health Service Employees, would be put off until the Government's decision is known.
Mr Wilson promised that the reply would be given as soon as possible.
Mr Albert Spasswick, general secretary-elect of the confederation, said they would go on with the campaign, "but it is right and proper to wait for a reply before doing anything drastic."
Nothing would be done to stop members from going on strike, he said. "We would be unable to engage in official action of a serious type. They would give the Government a chance to make special provision for nurses."
Representatives of the 22 nursing organizations at Mr Wilson's meeting said Mrs Castle and Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, for about an hour.
Mr William Griffiths, chairman of the staff side of the Nurses' and Midwives' Whitley Council, said: "I told the Prime Minister that I had come into the room wearing a gun. We did not use threats of any kind."
Mr Wilson, he said, assured the delegation that urgent consideration would be given to their case. Sir William said he gave no hint of any cash on the table, but said he was anxious as the nurses to find a solution. He would ask the staff side

Overseas cabin staffs end £6m air strike

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Stewards and stewardesses of the overseas division of British Airways are to end their 15-day strike, which has crippled the airline and cost a total of £6m.
They are expected to return to work from midnight tonight, but it may be another week before all services return to normal. Three airlines are to leave London tomorrow with cabin crews for Delhi, Bombay and New York, the first flights with passengers will resume on Thursday.
British Airways said last night that it will operate flights on Thursday to New York, Sydney, Johannesburg, Tokyo and Hong Kong, but that it will be Sunday

before a normal schedule is possible.
The end of the unofficial strike, in which 2,000 cabin staff have been involved, came last evening at a mass meeting in a west London ballroom.
An improved offer on hours and duty was made last week by the management. The main points were the offer of a 50 per cent increase in the daily overseas allowance from April 1 and a reduction from 17 to 15 hours in the maximum duty periods.
A suggestion by the management that there should be a joint working party sitting under an independent chairman to go into the whole question of cabin staff duties was also accepted by the stewards and stewardesses.

Geneva bank robbers hold men clerks hostage

By Correspondent
May 20
Women clerks were held hostage in a small office of a Geneva bank by two young gunmen in the building, when arrived.
Other men escaped in a car after some shooting. A policeman was hit in the chest. The car was later abandoned, with one of its heavily blood-stained of the two hostages, a of 60, had returned from sick leave, after from the shock of involved in a boldcap at branch of the same bank telephones at the bank to function through a police perhaps hoping accomplice might ring and reporters were talk to both the gunmen hostages.
One of the robbers speaking French with what seemed to be a Marcellian accent and apparently addressing his accomplice in Italian, said they were not giving themselves up because they thought they had a chance of getting away.
After negotiations, a car was parked near the bank door by police but the agreed deadline passed without any movement. The gunmen seemed to be waiting for a signal.
The younger hostage told reporters over the telephone that the robbers had treated them well, but it is frightening because we do not know what is going to happen."
Food and coffee were taken to the bank by a policeman. The gunman insisted that he took his trousers off before he approached the door.
Photographs, page 5.

Children help to fight floods

Sydney, May 20—Children are helping exhausted volunteers build a dyke to prevent an Australian town being engulfed by flood waters.
The town of Echuca, with a population of 8,000, lies between the rapidly rising waters of two of the biggest rivers in the state of Victoria, the Murray and the Goulburn. The children are helping to fill, carry and lay sandbags to form a six-mile barrier.—Reuter.

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Warning of rise next year in postal charges

By Malcolm Brown
Business News Staff
A further increase in postal and telephone tariffs is almost certain next year, it would be in addition to the increases due to be introduced in June, provided the Price Commission approves.
Sir William Ryland, chairman of the Post Office, speaking in Glasgow yesterday, said that with continuing inflation it would be a "reasonable expectation" that the June increase would be followed by a further rise next year.
It is expected that postal charges should be increased next month to 47p for first-class and

Warning of rise next year in postal charges

31p for second-class mail. Higher telephone charges are also proposed.
The possibility of further increases next year will be deeply worrying for the Post Office board. Some of its members fear that in the mail service any increases are bound to have a severe effect on demand.
The corporation's losses for 1973-74 are not yet known, but it is widely expected that they will exceed £100m, probably by a significant margin. The implication of Sir William's words yesterday is that without the June increase, which he said would still leave a loss of about

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Orders identical to over tapes

London, May 20.—Judge Riga today ordered that the Nixon tapes be made available to the 64 conversational subjects by the Watergate prosecutor, Mr Leonid S. Riga, by May 31.
Sirica said he would decide if the President's decision if the prosecutors appealed against his decision, as expected.
The tapes are being sought by the FBI as evidence for the case over a conspiracy to cover up the Watergate burglary.
Sher Coverwater attacked

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HOME NEWS

Mr Orme wins Opposition support in denunciation of action by 'unrepresentative' Ulster Workers' Council

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

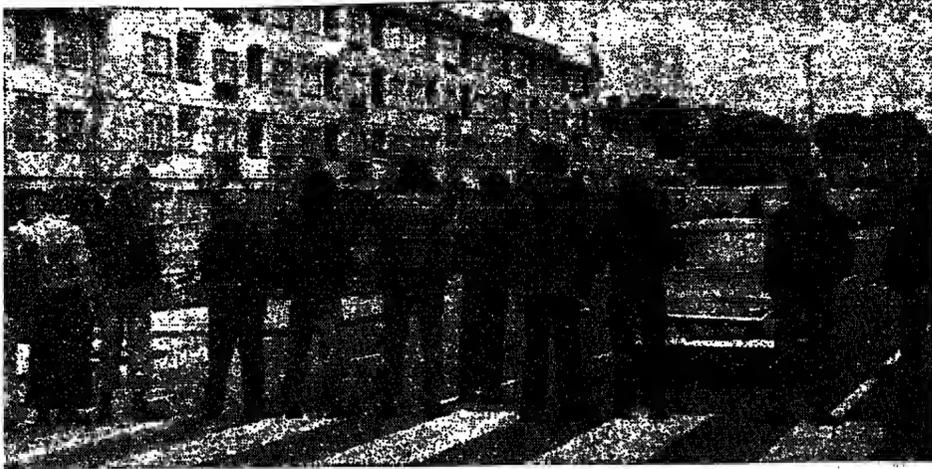
Mr Orme, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, in the Commons yesterday denounced the Ulster Workers' Council as having no democratic or trade union standing. He said the Government still did not know many of those who were active within it but some of those it did know about should not have been connected with such a body.

Mr Orme, who given the full backing of the Opposition for his determined support of the Constitution Act and for his resolve not to be blackmailed, said the council had told him that its purpose was to bring down the Sunningdale agreement and to force new Assembly elections at an early date. It intended to achieve that by a political strike limiting the supply of electricity and by dictating who should have it and who should not.

But Mr Orme told the House that the Government would not negotiate with the council. What it was asking for was "non-negotiable". Behind the people in Ulster who were wearing masks and carrying clubs at the moment, were guns which could be used in the very near future.

Both Mr Orme and Mr Pym, from the Conservative front bench, left MPs in no doubt about the gravity of the situation. Mr Pym said it was an attempt at disruption by a group of people, unselected and unrepresentative, using intimidation to force workers to stay home.

Both agreed that the disruption was based on the misrepresentation of the Sunningdale communiqué, which protected the province's majority and minority communities in every aspect of policy and made no threat to force them into a united Ireland.



Belfast street scene yesterday: supporters of the Ulster Workers' Council forming a barrier across Shore Road to stop traffic.

The minister made it clear that troops would be moved into the power stations if necessary to maintain essential services: they were already in a position to do that. He said Mr Mason and Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Rees had already taken steps to see that suitable technicians were available.

While the Conservative and Liberal Parties stood firmly behind the Government, however, Mr Orme got little encouragement from Northern Ireland MPs Captain Orr, Downing, South, one of the leading members of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition, urged more flexibility with recourse to the ballot box, and denied that the

Sunningdale agreement was being misrepresented. The Rev Robert Bradford, Belfast, South, said Assembly elections were the only means of averting a civil war in which the Army would be opposed to the Protestants. Mr Orme retorted that the Ulster Workers' Council was at present giving the greatest succour to the IRA. He wished Mr Bradford would condemn intimidation and the paramilitary forces at work instead of putting forward the view of the UUC.

Earlier, Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, in a statement on bomb incidents in London at the weekend, said it would be prudent to assume that the country had not seen the last of the bombings. A high level of vigi-

lance must be maintained; the public could make a vital contribution by informing the police at once of any suspicious activities.

Clive Borrell writes: Bomb squad detectives were still at Heathrow airport last night checking and tightening security precautions after the explosion of a 100lb gelignite car-bomb in a parking area at the weekend. The squad, under Detective Chief Superintendent James Neville, carried out a minute examination of all potential terrorist target areas while other officers made spot-checks on vehicles entering and leaving the airport.

Scotland Yard said last night: "We urge the public not to relax their vigilance. Anything sus-

picious should be isolated immediately and the police called."

Insurance anomaly: The owners of the 40 cars damaged by the Heathrow explosion would have been better off if their vehicles had been blown up in Northern Ireland (the Press Association affected car claim compensation from the Northern Ireland Office under the Criminal Injuries to Property Act. But there is no similar act in Britain.

The British Insurance Association said yesterday that the owners of the damaged Heathrow cars would have to claim from their insurance companies. Although the damage was not their fault, they would lose their no-claims bonuses.

Parliamentary report, page 10

British Ambassador called to meet minister as concern in Dublin mounts

From Stewart Tendler
Dublin

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Ireland, yesterday met Sir Arthur Geiswirth, the British Ambassador in Dublin, to discuss events in Northern Ireland as the Dublin Government kept a close check on developments in the province.

Today the Irish Cabinet will hold its weekly meeting and Northern Ireland will be high on the agenda but there has been no official comment or response so far.

It is understood that the Irish Government views the situation as extremely grave and is anxious that there should be no backing down by Mr Faulkner, Northern Ireland's Chief Executive, or by Britain.

Comments by Mr Roy Bradford, the province's Minister of the Environment, suggesting that there should be talks with the "loyalists" were received with scepticism in Dublin. Government circles feel that the comment was made by someone aware of its effect in the Republic and Mr Bradford has been accused of trying to usurp Mr Faulkner's leadership.

Hope is placed on the plan

by Northern Ireland trade unionists to return to work and that the loyalists will stand down.

Agreement to the loyalist call for an autumn election was regarded by one Government official as almost a declaration of civil war because it would encourage the IRA and a suspicion that Britain was not fully supporting the Sunningdale agreement.

Dr FitzGerald is understood to have expressed concern to the British Ambassador at recent press comments by Mr William Craig and Mr Samuel Smyth, political adviser to the UDA, on their response to shootings in the north and Friday's car bombs. The Dublin Government is worried that the statements might be incitement.

The final preparations for the publication of the report on the common enforcement of the law were also discussed in the board meeting. The report is expected to appear on Thursday.

Mr Cosgrave, the Dublin Prime Minister, was not talked personally to Mr Wilson but he did discuss events and the car bombings on Friday with Mr Faulkner. There has been no further communication.

Signs of division within Mr Faulkner's administration

Continued from page 1

were stolen and a policeman had to fire a shot in the air when he and two other officers were cornered by more than 50 young Protestants.

The period of anarchy was further extended when milk floats and food lorries were hijacked and set on fire. In spite of the instructions of the Ulster Workers' Council, which is running the strike in protest against the Sunningdale agreement.

Near Sandycrow I saw children and several middle-aged women looting a stolen milk lorry. In another part of Belfast gangs of youths invaded a milk district, smashed 40 crates, and sold the rest at 5p a pint to local people.

Shopkeepers, even in the centre of the city, were "asked" to close by well-dressed young men who gave the impression that they would pay a return visit if the blinds were not pulled down.

The Government evidently intends that the Protestant community as a whole should make up its mind about the strike by a referendum which would be held when it has seen its food supplies cut, transport gone, and the electricity supply almost closed.

Only a third of normal power was generated during the day and the province for the third day in succession, endured cuts, each of up to eight hours.

The power supply had become so critical by last night that the Post Office asked subscribers to use their telephones only in emergency. Telephone services, including subscriber trunk dialling, may collapse within the next 24 hours unless the power supply is increased.

The political stalemate lasted the whole day. Mr Rees held two meetings at Stormont Castle with General Sir Frank King, the GOC, and Mr James Flanagan, the chief constable. The Executive, under Mr Brian Faulkner, met for well over three hours.

Mr Rees also had two meetings with Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, who may lead the trade unions' marches through east Belfast this morning in an attempt to

get workers back to their factories and shops.

Mr Murray apparently has no intention of mediating between the Government and the workers' council, which he regards as undemocratic and unrepresentative.

Mr Rees spent lunchtime talking with Mr Faulkner and Mr Gerard Fitz, his Social Democratic and Labour Party deputy, after addressing the full Executive in the morning.

There are signs that the members of the province's power-sharing "council" are arguing among themselves about the strike. On Sunday night, Mr Roy Bradford, Minister of the Environment, said he believed that the Secretary of State should reopen "lines of communication" with the "loyalists" who have angered his SDLP ministerial colleagues.

Mr Bradford's point, which he has made several times in the past, is the concern of his fellow ministers - is that the Sunningdale agreement, under which the strikers are objecting, cannot be implemented in full while so many Protestants are opposed to it.

He believes that it should be put forward in stages so that the Government can see whether or not they wish the original Sunningdale communiqué to be fulfilled.

That has embarrassed Mr Faulkner as much as it has the SDLP, for different reasons. Mr Faulkner has repeatedly been hammering home his demand that no one in authority should talk to the strikers, a view he shares with Mr Rees.

The Vanguard Party, of course, accuses Mr Rees of stubbornness and Mr William Craig, the party's leader, said yesterday that the Secretary of State was responsible for what he called "a very grim situation".

Mr Faulkner's backbenchers tried to lessen some of the tension in the evening by arguing that last week's vote in the Assembly, which prompted the strike, was not a vote in favour of signing the Sunningdale agreement. The amendment simply negated a motion by the loyalists in the Assembly rejecting Sunningdale.

Government accused on attitude to women

By Our Political Staff

Mr Heath last night at the Government of an anti-attitude towards improving status and opportunities for women. Mr Heath, speaking in London, said that in just three and a half years the Conservative Government's more rapid progress women's rights than at previous times in British history.

"Now a question mark over so many of the changes that were being introduced. Where we were proud to be leading the way in the past, we are now being overtaken by other countries. It is a disgrace that we should be in this position. We must get back to the earliest opportunity."

Mr Eldon Griffiths, Opposition spokesman on affairs, yesterday suggested that the Secretary of State, Mr Heath, seemed "almost berately calculated to perpetuate the uncertainty of thousands of women threatened with 'unemployment'."

In a statement issued in London, Mr Griffiths observed that the Government had agreed that there was to be no improvement in its structure, management and labour relations, as opposed to Mr Heath's flights of imagination, which envisaged an extension of the Government's industrialisation programme in Britain since 1970. Results of the main nation industries provided a lame record and no recommendation whatever for expanding ownership.

Mr Griffiths said that the Government's attitude towards women's rights was a disgrace. He said that the Government's policy was to "keep women in a state of uncertainty and to prevent them from being able to plan their lives."

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Fine on man in breach of privilege case

Andrew Ravenhill, a Tory technician, who was fined £100 for breaching the privilege of a policeman, was charged being drunk and disorderly approaching Mr C. Loughlin, Labour MP for Gloucestershire, West. Mr Loughlin is hoping to win a by-election in the constituency on the 27th.

Mr Ravenhill, of Moor Road, Filton, Bristol, was £10 at Staple Hill Magistrate's Court, near Bristol, yesterday for being drunk and disorderly. He had been told Mr Loughlin that he had been attacked by police. He said he was coming to see Mr Loughlin.

Earlier this month, Loughlin brought a breach of privilege complaint to the House against the Chief Constable of Somerset and the Speaker ruled the complaint did not justify a censure over Commons bus.

Burgee for cathedral. Lisa Chichester has sent to Chichester Cathedral the Royal Yacht Club burgee used by her father, Sir Francis, on his voyage to the world in 1966-67.

Belfast trade unions call march to work

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Northern Ireland's trade unions, which have been so fulsomely praised in the past for their attempts to smother sectarianism in the industrial life of the province, are likely to face their greatest test of influence this morning outside one of Belfast's bomb-hattered railway stations on the docks. For at 6.45 am trade unionists from the shipyards and aircraft factories in the east of the city have been asked to gather at Queen's Quay under the shadow of the Harland and Wolff cranes and derricks to march to work in defiance of the five-day-old "loyalist" strike.

Even if there is no electric power, in which case the shipyards will automatically stay idle, the unions intend to stage their parade through the streets and under the eyes of the Ulster Defence Association men on their barricades to show that, without fear of intimidation,

many people want to go back to their jobs. If they fail, then the trade unions in Northern Ireland are not going to be held in such quite high esteem over the coming months.

There are about 265,000 trade union members in Ulster, of whom more than three-quarters live in Belfast, a city in which the industrial life has become endemic both on the shop floor and on the housing estates outside. From the very start of the civil unrest in 1968 shop stewards have addressed workers about the importance of keeping together as trade unionists without paying attention to the religion of their workmates.

In the shipyards, Mr Sandy Scott, chief shop steward, successfully, if only temporarily, kept the peace between the vast majority of Protestants and the 400 or so Roman Catholics who work together in east Belfast. His example was followed elsewhere.

In 1970, officials of the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union stood up to intimidation in the clothing factories of Northern Ireland. Mr Billy Wallace, local organizer of the union, told both the management and Protestant workers that Roman Catholic employees must have their jobs safeguarded. Mr Hugh Murphy, chief shop steward in Sport's aircraft factory in Belfast, has also asked his members to protect each other, whatever their religion. Even that, however, did not stop the erection of small Union Jacks on some of the work benches, a sure sign to any Roman Catholic that the men there were Protestants.

The march today (another is planned to leave Castlereagh Road for the nearest industrial estate at the same time) is being organized by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions and it is to that body that many of the members of the Ulster Workers' Council,

the all-Protestant group that has called the strike, object. They say that the congress is too socialist and dedicated towards achieving a united Ireland, a belief that has led one Workers' Council spokesman to declare that anyone marching today "must be a United Ireland supporter or a communist."

The congress contains both Irish and British-based unions and has a Northern Ireland committee, a concession to the province's existence as a separate state. Whatever the Workers' Council says, the congress executives in Dublin seem to have little or no influence over the northern committee, and Mr William Bleasdale, northern regional officer, still apparently feels confident enough of his support to refer to the Workers' Council strike as "fascist, bully-boy tactics."

Advertisement for British Rail Shipping Services. The main headline reads "We offer you more". Below this is a large black and white photograph of a modern cargo ship at sea. To the right of the ship, there is a smaller photograph of a ship's deck with various pieces of equipment. The text below the main headline describes the services offered, including sealink freight, more capacity, more sailings, more speed, and more help. It also provides contact information for British Rail Shipping Services, 50 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-283 7535.

Eire car bomb death toll now 29

From Stewart Tendler
Dublin

The death toll in the car-bomb attacks in the Republic of Ireland rose yesterday to 29 when a woman injured in Dublin died in a city hospital. Her husband is still in hospital.

Such was the confusion that the police do not know in which street the woman, aged 53, received her injuries.

The announcement of the death, which takes Dublin's own total to 24 deaths, came as the first victims were being removed from the city's mortuary for burial.

It is now known that Dublin's deaths were caused by 300 lb of explosives, much of it an industrial type. The Irish Army's report shows that 50 lb was used in South Leinster Street, 100 lb in Parnell Street and 150 lb in Talbot Street.

By the end of the week Irish security forces along the border will number about 2,000. In the past year, 5,600 soldiers took part in border duties as well as guarding prisons, public buildings and other duties.

Five men deny murder of Irish senator

Senator William ("Brilly") Fox of the Republic of Ireland, was shot dead when he interrupted a gang raiding the home of his fiancée's family, it was stated at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday.

The prosecution alleged that five men accused of the senator's murder were part of a gang of at least 12 armed and masked men who raided the house at Clones, Co Monaghan, on March 11.

Before the court were James Francis McPhillips, aged 26, Sean McGortigan, aged 19, George McDermott, aged 20, and Sean Kinsey, aged 28, and his brother Michael, aged 24, all with addresses in the border town of Clones.

All five denied murdering Senator Fox, aged 33, a Protestant member of Fine Gael, the leading party in the Dublin coalition Government. They also denied setting fire to the house of Mr Richard Coulson and the caravan of his son, George Robert, at Clones with intent to injure them. They further pleaded not guilty to the illegal possession of firearms. Charges against them of being members of the IRA were adjourned.

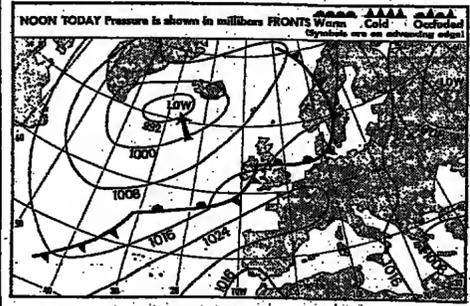
Mr George Coulson said he was sitting with his wife in his caravan on the farm when three masked and armed men burst in.

The men said they were looking for guns. He and his wife were taken at gunpoint to this father's farm, where they were pushed into a room. A little later a shot was heard.

The men then ran out of the front door. Later he heard eight to 10 shots coming from outside the farm.

The prosecution said Senator Fox's body, with gunshot wounds in the chest and foot, was found in a lane near the house. The trial continues today.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 5.1 am
Moon sets: 8.54 pm
Sun sets: 4.22 am
Moon rises: 8.54 pm
New moon: 9.34 pm

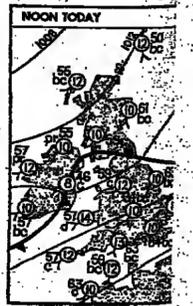
Lighting up: 9.24 pm to 4.30 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.49 am, 6.8m (22.3ft); 2.19 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft).
Avonmouth, 7.34 am, 12.7m (41.6ft); 7.54 pm, 13.0m (42.6ft).
Dover, 11.25 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 11.25 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft).
Bull, 6.27 am, 6.5m (21.6ft); 6.43 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft).
Liverpool, 11.32 am, 8.5m (27.9ft); 11.55 pm, 8.6m (28.2ft).

An anticyclone will persist to S of Britain, but troughs of low pressure will affect N areas.

Area forecasts:
London, East Angles, central S, SE England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, sunny spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 19°C or 20°C (66°F to 68°F).

SW England, S Wales: Rather cloudy with coastal drizzle; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Table with columns for location, temperature, and weather conditions. Locations include London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, etc. The table provides detailed weather forecasts for various parts of the British Isles.



leaving eclipse. Cos. Scorpio, 23.47-23.51, WNW; 23.47-23.51, WNW; 23.47-23.51, WNW.

Yesterday
London: Temp: max. 7 pm, 23°C (73°F); min. 7 am, 14°C (57°F). Humid, per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 9.0 mm. Fog, 7 am to 7 pm, 1.0 mm, falling.

At the resorts
24 hours to 6 pm May 28

Table with columns for location, temperature, and weather conditions. Locations include London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, etc. The table provides detailed weather forecasts for various parts of the British Isles.

HOME NEWS

Suspended jail term and £5,000 fine for former NCB chief

Justice Waller said that he of the great gravity of the... suspended for two years... fine of £5,000...

Government action is urged to save NHS

The Government must mount an immediate rescue operation to save the National Health Service... NHS...



Three student nurses delivering a pipe of peace for Mr Wilson at 10 Downing Street in the hope of early agreement on nurses' pay.

Inquiry into RSPCA asked to limit detail

Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, chairman of the independent inquiry into complainers against the RSPCA, said yesterday that the inquiry panel was concerned over a "curious" request from the society's chairman to keep details to a minimum.

MP wants to see law chief over speeches

From Christopher Walker Newcastle upon Tyne The controversy over alleged local government corruption in the North-east deepened yesterday when Mr Edward Milne, Independent Labour MP for Blyth, demanded an urgent meeting with Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General.

DPP sees report on Labour former councillor

Detectives have completed inquiries into allegations that Mrs Audrey Card, a former Labour councillor from Newport, Gwent, claimed £500 financial loss allowances to which she was not entitled.

Vet sent false certificates to ministry

A veterinary surgeon who sent false rabies vaccination certificates to the Ministry of Agriculture was struck off the register by the Disciplinary Committee of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London yesterday.

Teachers fear clever pupils may suffer

Less able pupils benefited from the change to mixed-ability classes and the report says that in most schools there was an all-round improvement in general behaviour.

Airbus show flight

The European Airbus made a demonstration flight from Heathrow yesterday. It goes into service with Air France on the London-Paris route on Thursday.

D's son cleared causing filly harm

Mr Dennis Concommon, MP for Mansfield, and other young men were cleared by Mansfield magistrates lay over an attack on a 45 and his son James.

'Ecologist' men practising what they preach down on their farm in Cornwall

From a Staff Reporter Wadebridge, Cornwall Last year the men who run The Ecologist magazine left London and set up their domain in a remote part of Cornwall. Mr Peter Buryard, joint editor, has exchanged London living for the life of a navy-journalist and subsistence farmer.

Advertisement for Pan Am featuring the headline 'Let a friendly native show you America.' and an image of a Pan Am airplane on a runway. The ad includes promotional text about holidaying abroad and a coupon for a free brochure.

HOME NEWS

End of jail sentences for the young urged in report by Home Office advisory council

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Much more treatment of young adult offenders in the community is proposed in a report published today by the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System.

After reviewing the treatment of young offenders aged 17 to 21, the council recommends the abolition of the present custodial sentences of imprisonment, borstal training and reference to detention centres. Instead, there would be a new form of custodial sentence, the Custody and Control Order, enforced by the probation and after-care service.

Although every member of the council signed the main report, there are reservations and dissent by some of them on specific points about the best way of implementing the broad general aim.

Many probation officers have expressed misgivings about some of the contents of the report, "leaked" before publication. They have expressed fears that some proposals could make them more like mobile prison officers. Today Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, will give his first response to the report and announcing arrangements for consultation about it.

The council in its report recognizes the growing awareness of the difficulties in preparing

young adults in custody to difficulties facing them on release. Since 1945, the issues with which the borstal system has had to deal have radically changed, with the result that its success has become less marked in terms of reconviction rates and its philosophy more open to question.

Research and experiment, both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, appear to indicate that, for offenders of comparable background, time spent in custody cannot be shown to produce any better results than supervision in the community.

Informed opinion now increasingly sees the period in custody as only one part of a continuous process, which should include supervision and control in the community.

The council says abolition of prison sentences for offenders under 21 will fulfil a long-standing aim of successive governments. In its place, and that of borstal and detention centres, the custody and control order would be available to the courts for any offence, other than murder, for which an adult could be sent to prison.

Restrictions on the length of custodial sentences, which have complicated the task of the courts, would be removed. Magistrates' courts would, as now, be limited to sentences of six months.

The Home Secretary would be responsible for release on licence after considering advice from a local licence advisory committee and, for longer sentences, also from the Parole Board.

An offender would have a statutory entitlement subject to good behaviour, to release on licence when he had served two thirds of the term made under the order. But the council

would like to see maximum flexibility in the transfer of offenders from custody to supervision in the community and many offenders would probably be released sooner than that.

After release, an offender would be under supervision for the rest of the term of the order, subject to a minimum period of six months. During that time he would be liable to be recalled.

Sir Kenneth Younger was chairman of the council.

Our Legal Correspondent writes: Out of the 19 members of the advisory council, no fewer than 12 expressed dissent or reservation from some of the main proposals of the report on young offenders.

Four members of the committee, including Lady Wootton of Abinger and Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform, feel that the report should have gone much further. They said: "In particular, we think it excessively preoccupied with custodial treatment. In our view, custody ought never to be inflicted unless this is indispensably necessary for the protection of the public or there are clear advantages that can be secured only by removal from the community."

"Treatment in custody has demonstrably failed for many young offenders, as the high figures for recidivism testify, and as the report itself acknowledges. It is at best a costly way of achieving very little, and all too often has only negative consequences, inasmuch as it disturbs the offender's personal and social roots, as well as interfering with his employment."

The authors specifically dissent from the proposals for restricted release orders, intermediate detention and automatic remission.

In another note of dissent, four committee members, including Mr Justice Waller and Sir Leon Radzinowicz, recently retired head of the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge, reject the proposals in the report for introducing temporary detention for 72 hours for breach of an order.

They contend that an arrest for such a breach would be based on the opinion of the supervisor of the offender. "Arrest which is based on opinion is arbitrary, and the fact that it is limited to 72 hours, is backed by a magistrate's warrant and is made under the authority of an Act of Parliament does not prevent it from being arbitrary. We have fought against arbitrary power for centuries. It should not be introduced in however limited a manner under the guise of penal reform."

Lady James of Rusholme and Professor Nigel Walker, the present head of the Institute of Criminology, dissent from the report's recommendation that custody and control orders should not be subject to being suspended.

They say: "It seems to us a cardinal principle of sentencing that unless there is some overriding consideration such as the protection of the public, sentences ought to try every measure short of custody before resorting to it. One such measure is the suspended custodial sentence."

Young Adult Offenders. Report of the Advisory Council on the Penal System. (Stationery Office, £1.65).



Carla Lane, right, creator of "The Liver Birds", the BBC television series, with Nerys Hughes and Polly James, who star in the series, at a luncheon yesterday after Miss Lane had been named author of "the best comedy television show of the year" written specially for a female star. Miss Lane received £500; Miss Hughes and Miss James each received £250.

Pat Arrowsmith jailed for 18 months

Pat Arrowsmith, aged 44, the peace campaigner, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to 18 months' imprisonment on being found guilty of trying to persuade troops away from their duties.

Miss Arrowsmith, of Middle Lane, Hove, Sussex, had denied that on September 22, 1973, she maliciously tried to seduce a member of HM Forces from his duty. She had also denied attempting to incite disaffection by possessing leaflets headed "Some information for British soldiers" which incited an offence under the Incitement and Disaffection Act.

She was sentenced to 18 months concurrent on the two charges.

Judge Abdele, QC, passing sentence, told her: "You put yourself in a situation to try to make yourself a political martyr. I do not regard you as such."

In brief

Passport start for Ms women

Women are to be able to use the prefix Ms (pronounced on their passports. The P Office said yesterday if Foreign Office had approved title, which does not indicate whether a user is married or single.

Julia Tait, aged 33, a member of the campaign to be recognized, said: "The government's department refuse now to let us use it."

Former matron jailed

Mrs Elizabeth Marsh, 33, a former old people's nurse of Inckley, Dunfermline, Fifeshire, was sentenced at Dunfermline Court yesterday to three months' imprisonment for an £217.62, the pocket money of women under her care.

'Life' for killing of

Brian Lloyd, aged 38, of Field Road, Farworth, Wigan, was sentenced at Manchester Crown Court yesterday to three months' imprisonment for the murder of Miss Ann, aged 23, a typist of Thorpe, Lancashire, pleaded guilty.

Silver for captain

Captain Jack Bent Swinmore Lane, 1 York, has been awarded a special silver medal by the Royal Society of Arts standing seamanship Atlantic in rescuing 11 members of an abandoned ship.

15 in plane crash

Twelve passengers and three crew members of a Heron aircraft of Aviation, Norwich, crashed at Sumburgh airport, Shetland, yesterday, wrecking the carriage.

Helicopter rescue

Mr Leonard Gore, age 70, of Thundersley, Essex, was rescued by a helicopter from Cullin peak, Skye, injuring his leg on a climb.

Air strike over

British Airways loaders at Heathrow air strike since Saturday suspended the protest their stoppage, which is or delayed European flights.

Paper strike ends

Journalists at the Telegraph, Kettering, ended an 11-day strike dismissed colleague, Reincke, aged 29, reinstated.

Library topped out

A £900,000 library at the first big library at Leeds University for 3 was topped out yesterday.

BBC increase actors' pay

New minimum rates will give actors and performers an increase of £18 a day have been agreed between Equity and BBC. Four Arts Reporter writers in light entertainment programmes also will get a 10% rise.

The BBC is extending time by up to two hours increasing the programme improved employment facilities for Equity. The union is calling a new agreement with I vision.

Trickster may get sentence of 9 1/2 years

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

A confidence trickster who was said to have preyed on elderly people, stealing their hard-earned savings, was warned by Judge Broderick, QC, at Winchester Crown Court yesterday that he might be jailed for nine and a half years.

Sweeney was adjourned for a social inquiry report on Daniel Ruff, aged 40, of St George's Square, Portsmouth, who pleaded guilty to eight deception charges. He asked for 62 other offences to be taken into consideration, all concerning pensioners more than 70 years of age.

Judge Broderick said: "This is one of the most appalling cases I have ever had to deal with. It is my present intention to send him to prison for nine and a half years. The sentence I propose is not so much a punishment as a way of protecting the public from him for a very substantial period."

Police chief dies from gunshot wounds

From Our Correspondent
Kendal

Supt Alfred Harrison, head of the Kendal subdivision of Cumbria police, died in hospital yesterday after being found at the police station suffering from gunshot wounds. Four play is not suspected.

Mr Harrison, who was promoted at the weekend from chief inspector, was injured by a gunman in 1965 during an arrest attempt on Oxenholme railway station near Kendal.

Former Clay Cross mer resign because of ill health

From Our Correspondent
Chesterfield

The secretary and the treasurer of the North-East Derbyshire District Council, Mr Frank Green and Mr William Casterton, have resigned because of ill health. They say it was aggravated by having to work for the Clay Cross councillors who defied the Conservative Government's Housing Finance Act.

Until April 1 Mr Green was clerk to the now defunct Clay Cross Urban District Council and Mr Casterton was its chief financial officer. The 11 members of the Labour Council refused to raise rents in accordance with the Act and were eventually disqualified from office.

Mr Green and Mr Casterton say that for nearly two years they have had the constant worry of being ordered by the 11 rebels to do things that they feared were illegal. At one stage

Mr Patrick Skilling, government-appointed commissioner, warned that they faced fines each if they did not instruct; the rebels, on the other hand, they faced disqualification if they did.

"Yesterday Mr Casterton resigned from the district council. In the six months he has been doing this, he has been the district council's chief financial officer. Clay Cross and Chesterfield rural council quite sure that recent Clay Cross also did matters."

Mr Charles Bunt, the rebel councillor, said: "These off their jobs very well, but it was not pressure, and the rebels certainly not us."

Judge orders inquiry in probation officer's sile

London, on probation slaughter.

The judge ordered an immediate inquiry into the reasons for the silence of a probation officer who had been supervising a mother of three children who battered her daughter to death.

The girl, Lisa Godfrey, aged three, died five days after being battered by her mother while she was under supervision of the woman probation officer, the judge was told.

He said he was not necessarily going to criticize the handling of the case without the matter's being gone into further. "It does seem something fell short of what there might have been."

He placed the mother, Mrs Brenda Joyce Godfrey, aged 25, of Gerrard Lane, Tooting

London, on probation slaughter.

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Nearly a million businesses are affected by the changes to Stage 3 of the Price Code

Is yours one of them?

These new controls, strengthening Stage 3 of the Price Code, took effect by May 6th. Every person running a business should know them and should take action where necessary.

The main provisions are:

Manufacturing and Service Industries

All Companies. A price may not be increased under the allowable cost provisions within 3 months of the last increase in the price of the product in question or of one of the same group of related products.

Exceptions include cases:

- where the increase in price permitted by the Code is at least 10%;
- where raw materials and fuel and power account for 75% of total costs;
- where these costs amount to 50% of total costs and the permitted price increase is at least 5%.

Category I and Category II Companies. (Manufacturing and service industries with domestic sales of over £5m p.a.)

Price increases under certain escalation or variation of price clauses introduced after 25th March 1974 for transactions between manufacturers and distributors or domestic consumers must be pre-notified to the Price Commission.

Category II Companies. (Manufacturers with domestic sales of £5m-£50m p.a., service industries with domestic sales of £5m-£20m p.a.)

The pre-notification period for price increases is extended to 28 days.

Distributors

Wholesalers, retailers, and other distributors should cut their gross profit margin reference levels by 10% so long as this does not reduce net profit margins to a level more than one quarter below the reference level.

● This restriction does not apply to distributors engaged mainly in retailing with annual sales of less than £250,000 or to other distributors with annual sales of less than £500,000.

Re-pricing. Retailers should not increase the price of goods that are or have been displayed for sale to reflect the increased cost of replacement stock.

Exceptions include:

- goods on which the average stockturn is less than 10 a year;
- price increases directly resulting from the withdrawal of special offers.

All businesses should abide by the Price Code as now amended. This advertisement is intended as a guide only and further information can be obtained from the Price Commission Centres.

Price Commission Centres

Office for Scotland 3rd Floor, 440 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow G2 3NS. Tel: 041-332 6346 West Midlands Region Bayliss House, Hurst Street, Birmingham B5 4BS. Tel: 021-622 3541/4 London Region 2nd Floor, Wingate House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1V 7AE. Tel: 01-439 4401 Eastern Region Kett House, Station Road, Cambridge CB1 2JK. Tel: Cambridge 591713. (STD code 0223) South East Region Sussex House, High Street, Crawley RH10 1YR. Tel: Crawley 273524 (STD code 0293) East Midlands Region Spur E, Block 6, Government Buildings, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham NG8 3RP. Tel: Nottingham 291111 (STD code 0602) Yorkshire & Humber Region 3rd Floor, Royal Exchange House, Boar Lane, Leeds LS1 5NS. Tel: Leeds 38133 (STD code 0532) Northern Region Gunner House, Neville Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5DN. Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 611331. (STD code 0632) North West Region Warwickgate House, 7 Warwick Road, Old Trafford, Manchester M16 0HP. Tel: 061-472 6911/4 South West Region 12th Floor, Frome Gate House, Rupert Street, Bristol BS1 2QN. Tel: Bristol 256727 (STD code 0272) Office for Wales 4th Floor, Westminster House, 95/97 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1DX. Tel: Cardiff 41552/4 (STD code 0222) Office for Northern Ireland 3rd Floor, Midland Hotel, Whitla Street, Belfast BT1 5 LJJ. Tel: 0232 740493/4.



ISSUED BY THE PRICE COMMISSION

WEST EUROPE

Victory of M Giscard d'Estaing welcomed with undisguised relief by EEC and Nato officials

By Roger Barthoud
The victory of M Giscard d'Estaing in the French presidential election was greeted with undisguised relief at EEC and Nato headquarters today.

But it is hoped at Bonn that the Gaullist temptation to tweak the tail feathers of the proaching American eagle may be resisted more frequently. Greater willingness to cooperate in such matters as standardization of equipment and joint European arms procurement is also considered possible.

At the time of the British general election M Giscard d'Estaing regarded Mr Wilson's stand on renegotiation as something of an electioneering bluff, not to be taken at face value. Since then, the Community partners have come to recognize that the Labour Government is entirely serious about it.

Former leaders of Portugal fled to Brazil

Nicholas Ashford
Luis Americo Tomaz, Portugal's former President, Dr Marcello Caetano, the country's former prime minister, and two other men, ousted by the coup, were flown to Sao Paulo today in a Portuguese military aircraft from Madeira, where they have been held in forcible captivity for the three and a half weeks their families remained in prison.

Paris alive with rumours about Giscard team

Continued from page 1
Like it, just as he wanted to meet the press in a less formal setting than the traditional presidential press conference, once described under General de Gaulle as the "High Mass of the regime".

ment, but there seems no question of their refusing posts in it. The executive committee was deciding at a meeting last night just how far their support would go.



A police inspector, stripped of his trousers to prove he is not carrying firearms, takes refreshment to two gunmen holding two women hostage in a Geneva bank raid.

EEC delays meeting on farming muddle

From David Cross
Brussels, May 20
A fresh attempt to reduce trade disruption in agricultural products between Italy and the rest of the European Economic Community has been postponed for a week.

the Commission wanted to avoid any conflict with the Italian Government, or indeed with any other member government, over Italian import curbs. This was interpreted here as a sign that the Commission intends to table new measures only when it has secured tentative approval of its plans.

Court yields to threat by Italian extremists

From Our Correspondent
Milan, May 20

The Genoa Appeal Court today ordered the release of eight prisoners serving sentences ranging from 10 years imprisonment to life for offences including murder and conspiracy against state security.

Four girls held hostages

Göteborg, May 20.—A young gunman grabbed four girl hostages in a chemist's shop here today and demanded the release of a man jailed for his part in a similar robbery at a Stockholm bank last year.

The man, according to the police, was demanding that Clark Olofsson should be freed from jail.

Advertisement for Harvey Nichols featuring a Persian rug. Text: 'A Persian Rug is a thing of beauty. An elegant way to bring life and colour into your home. A work of art which cannot fail to bring lasting pleasure.'

Advertisement for the Royal Navy recruitment. Text: 'Any graduate looking for a nice, safe, dull job should ignore the coupon below. A degree shows that you can interpret information, think logically and find the right solutions to a wide variety of problems.'

Italian judges go on strike for two days

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, May 20
The National Association of Judges today called a two-day strike to demand higher pay and a reform of the Italian judicial system.

Editors intend to develop 'Europa' further

By Our Foreign Staff
The economic monthly Europa, published jointly by Le Monde, La Stampa, The Times and Die Welt, is to be improved and further developed in its second year of publication.

Last week at Sotheby's

Sotheby's auction advertisement featuring various items with prices: '£5,200 A Russian cloisonné enamel Easter Egg by Fedor Rukker, 3 1/2 inches', '£4,500 Rhodes, tetradrachm, c. 360 BC', '£5,500 A silver cake basket, by Thomas Farner, 1737, 15 inches wide', '£1,050 A Dutch silver table bell, by Hendrik Swering, Amsterdam, 1752, 5 inches', '£105 A Lund cockscrew, patented in 1858'. Includes text: 'These are some of the 2,454 lots auctioned at Sotheby's last week.'

OVERSEAS

Hope in Jerusalem that Dr Kissinger's Golan peace plan will be initialled by weekend

Tel Aviv, May 20.—Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, returned here today after a quick round-trip to Damascus.

Middle East war last October, according to informed sources, while the ruined town of Quneitra, taken by Israel in the 1967 war would be turned over to Syria civilian administration.

Shooting by "suspect elements" marred the funeral of the three guerrillas today, the Palestinian news agency (Wafa) said today.

The West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip and the creation in that territory of a "national, independent state of Palestinians".

Challenge to Callaghan decision on Iranian

By Christopher Sweeney Two Labour MPs yesterday criticized Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, for allowing an Iranian diplomat accused of working for the secret police to remain in Britain.



Special police engaged in a search in a Los Angeles district yesterday for Miss Patricia Hearst, "an armed and extremely dangerous fugitive".

Miss Hearst named as 'dangerous fugitive'

From Peter Strafford New York, May 20.—Miss Patricia Hearst, the daughter of the newspaper publisher, who was apparently kidnapped on February 4, is now being hunted as an armed and extremely dangerous fugitive, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

in a struggle with shop attendants after being checked for shoplifting. One of those who has identified Miss Hearst to the police is Mr Tom Mathews, who said that his van was commandeered as the getaway vehicle by Miss Hearst and the other two SLA members.

Moscow agrees to supply arms to Libya

Belrut, May 20.—The Soviet Union has agreed to a Libyan request for Russian-made weapons and promised to increase its military cooperation with Libya, the Iraq news agency said today.

The report, quoting "informed circles" in the Libyan capital, came in a lengthy article on the visit to the Soviet Union of Major Jalloud, the Libyan Prime Minister, which entered its seventh day today.

To Moscow, Tass said Major Jalloud left today for Leningrad after five days of talks with Soviet leaders.—UPI and Reuter.

Advertisement for Augustus Barnett wine merchant, featuring various wine bottles and the slogan 'SUMMER WINES at SILLY PRICES!'.

Advertisement for Veronello Italian wines, showing bottles of red and white wine with prices like £1.29.

Advertisement for Augustus Barnett wine merchant, featuring more wine bottles and prices like 85p and 99p.

Advertisement for Augustus Barnett wine merchant, featuring wine bottles and prices like 49p.

Large advertisement for Augustus Barnett wine merchant, including a full price list and contact information for London E16 2BN.

Vietnam drive to push back communists

Saigon, May 20.—Government combat units moved northwards today to drive to push communist troops from outposts they overran on Saigon's outer defence perimeter.

Snow in Moscow

Moscow, May 20.—Heavy snow blanketed Moscow for the second day today, after a heavier earlier this month.

S African judges dismiss silent woman's appeal

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, May 20.—An appeal by a member of the South African Christian Institute against her conviction for refusing to give evidence to a Government commission was dismissed in Pretoria today.

Lisbon minister in Mozambique

Beira, May 20.—Dr Antonio de Almeida Santos, Portuguese Minister for Interterritorial Co-ordination, arrived in Mozambique today for a visit which could be crucial for the future of Portugal's East African territory.

Book by Watergate raid planner tells of cover-up

From Patrick Brogan Washington, May 20.—The first book by one of the Watergate burglars will be published this summer. It is by Mr Jeh Stuart Magruder, former director of the Committee to Reelect the President and the man most responsible for the Watergate burglary.

Harsher Goldwater line towards Mr Nixon

From Fred Emery Washington, May 20.—In spite of his vow not to resign, President Nixon has only scotched the pressure on him, not killed it. Today the Christian Science Monitor comes out with a harsher variation of Senator Goldwater's theme, which itself was replayed in Newsweek magazine.

Dominican President makes peace offer

Santo Domingo, May 20.—Dr Joaquín Balaguer, the newly re-elected President of the Dominican Republic, has said that his Government would welcome the collaboration of all opposition political tendencies.

Challenge to Callaghan decision on Iranian

By Christopher Sweeney Two Labour MPs yesterday criticized Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, for allowing an Iranian diplomat accused of working for the secret police to remain in Britain.

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20 guerrilla killed in Rhodesian battle

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, May 20.—In what is believed to be the highest battle of Rhodesia's border war, 20 guerrillas were killed by Rhodesian security forces.

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OVERSEAS

Australian opposition parties fall out over Whitlam victory

Our Correspondent Melbourne, May 20

Australian opposition parties are still waiting to see whether the Liberal Government will get a workable majority. Counting of votes could today and confirmed that Mr. Whitlam will have a simple majority, but its size is still uncertain. The latest figures issued by the Opposition 57. This is a vote in doubt and if the Opposition won all the Government would still have a majority of one.

Officials, who have been in the mood of preferences to ballot papers, strongly estimate that Mr. Whitlam will eventually have a majority of either five or seven seats with nine in the Parliament. Senate result will not be known for at least a month. The impression is that it may be 30 seats each to Government and Opposition.

Mr Rodgers urged to keep troops in Singapore

Our Correspondent Wellington, May 20

New Zealand Government understood to have urged Sir Arthur Rodgers to maintain a presence in Singapore as partner in five-nation Aukak defence agreement. New Zealand's case was put by William Rodgers, British Minister of State for Defence, in talks in Wellington today. This is held to have increased representations made by the Malaysian and Singapore Governments during the South-East Asian tour.

Jingoistic fallout from India's atom blast

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, May 20

The radioactive fallout from India's explosion of a nuclear device last Saturday may have been insignificant, but the political and psychological fallout is certain to be substantial. A wave of jingoistic emotionalism is sweeping the country and nationalist elements have been strengthened in their long-standing advocacy of an independent nuclear weapons capability.

Professor Subramanian Swamy, a member of the Upper House of Parliament representing the right-wing Jan Sangh, said in an interview published today that India was set on the path of becoming a global power. The Government's profession of peaceful intent was merely a "fig leaf", he declared. The country should now give priority to the development of long-range ballistic missiles.

At a press conference in Bombay, Mr. H. N. Sethna, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said further nuclear tests would be considered only after the data from Saturday's explosion had been fully analysed. That might take six months. Defending the Government's peaceful intent, Mr. Sethna said nuclear explosions could legitimately be used for earth-moving in the construction of dams and canals and for desalinating oil and natural gas in depleted or low-yielding fields.

Chinese children 'seize' diplomats

Our Correspondent Beijing, May 20

According to the French version of yesterday's incident, a young woman who had taken up her post as a secretary at the embassy only three days previously, became separated from a group of French people who were picnicking inside the Ming Tombs site, as many foreigners do on Sunday afternoons. When the woman was about 100 yards from one of the tombs, a group of 30 children, aged between eight and 12, who had been watching the French group play badminton and bowls, came up to her.

Malaysia sees domestic gains in Peking accord

From Our Correspondent Kuala Lumpur, May 20

Tun Abdul Razak, the Malaysian Prime Minister, will make an official visit to China from May 28 to June 2, the Government announced today. While in China he will formalize agreements between the two countries to establish full diplomatic relations. Move towards this agreement began about two years ago, and it is understood that all outstanding issues have been settled.

The Malaysian Government appears to expect two important domestic dividends. First, diplomatic relations with China should lead eventually to a new status for about 220,000 stateless people of Chinese race living in Malaysia. Until the terms of the agreement are published, it is not possible to say how they will be affected, but presumably Peking has adhered to its policy that ethnic Chinese who are not citizens of another country must be its citizens. An early response to the announcement of diplomatic relations is likely to be a flood of applications for Malaysian citizenship.

Malaysia's second gain, it is calculated, could be the discomfiture of the Malayan Communist Party, which is waging a minor guerrilla war in north Malaya. The party is almost entirely ethnically Chinese and it has presented itself as obedient to Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Peking's closer relationship with Malaysia probably has an integral part of China, and this presumably will lead to the closure of a Taiwan consulate-general here and of the offices of China Airlines.

People due to be hanged in Zaïre

Our Correspondent Kinshasa, May 20

President Sese Seko paraded 48 condemned murderers before a rally here yesterday, saying that all would be hanged according to Zaïre law. "Other delinquents sentenced recently will be sent to work," President Mobutu said, closed that 501 people recently been given jail terms in Zaïre, and pledged the security would be assured. A speech, President referred to the roughly nine in Sahefia and said once again aid the counfected. He urged the ation of African Unity to next month's session in Addis Ababa, to relief and to call an emergency meeting as soon as possible. —Agence France Press.

Fashion by Prudence Glynn



Garments shown are designed especially for Marks and Spencer and are sold at all their major branches.

Right: Cotton and vincel short sleeved fitted shirt, Sizes 10-16. Colours, cream, blue, pink. Price £3.50. In their new French line of trousers are these cords with interesting pocket detail and leg lengths, long and extra long. Sizes 10-16. Colours, brick, beige, brown. Price £5.99. Turban designed by Alan Coulbridge in Liberty Print Country Cotton, exclusively for Liberty's of Regent Street. Price £4.25. Necklace by Mari Meller £13.25. Ivory Slice bracelet by Xavier Corbero £23.00. Both at Liberty's. String shopping bag from the Home Ideas department at Liberty's; £1.05.

Above: Long cotton balter neck dress in many assorted prints. Sizes 10-16. Price £7.99. Available in one week. Straw hat enhanced with delicately coloured flowers designed by Alan Coulbridge exclusively for Liberty's and made to order. Price £28.00. Ivory, ebony and silver kidney necklace by Xavier Corbero, £15.50, at Liberty's. Canvas and rope wedge sandals. Sizes 3-8. Colours blue and natural. Price £3.99 from Marks and Spencer.

Far Right: Polyester shirt in assorted prints. Sizes 10-16. Price £4.50, worn under a cotton and nylon mix top also in assorted colours. Sizes 12-18. Price £2.99. T-shirt with a bias cut skirt made from a Style Pattern, 4608. Price 40p. Amber and ostrich necklace £10.00 at Liberty's. String bag as before. Photographs by Jeanny



St Michael and all angles

Since the business of fashion so clearly reflects the facts of life, it is not surprising that in a period of economic and political uncertainty one should sense some disenchantment with that business. Manufacturers are worried about rising imports, rising costs of synthetic and natural fibres, lost trade and late deliveries from the three-day week. Shops are worried about the longer skirts which are a summer fact, and about the effect this has had on coats (coupled with three mild winters). They are also worried because, though some cheap dress-ers "cheap" items are not selling fast enough to make up for the fact that they are as expensive as ever as more price-conscious buyers are cautious, looking towards houses with an established reputation and authority. While there has been public resistance to Sir Derek's notably to meet, it seems not to apply to clothes. Buyers are choosing more stylish and more expensive items from the autumn range, and not asking the price. This might be some consolation for all those who have struggled to advance the claims of quality and design in a market notorious for its price-consciousness; but though a leading manufacturer refutes my theory, I cannot help wondering if this lack of concern with price now is not yet another manifestation of the despairing resignation that next year the cost will be even higher.

St Michael and all angles determined, ideally, by the shop's avowed policy, which is to provide excellent value and quality over a basic range of clothing. That basic range has itself expanded — white shirts are not essential, the customer has become better provided for, more discriminating and apparently more colour-conscious. But the positive cornucopia of styles which have recently baffled shoppers, including myself, who do not really want to have to engage top taste gear in buying basics, has been caused by short deliveries, shortage of fabrics, unavailability of a particular style which has made it necessary to add all sorts of varieties purely to supply the needed volume. On the question of the ranges being too small, I think this really means too safe. Here the explanation lies in the fact that Marks and Spencer, like Henry Ford, sees its destiny and its role (to say nothing of its cash flow) in being first, not even quite being first to be second, which seems to me, I feel, to such firms as C and A, Richard Hogg and Miss Selfridge, but in being first to supply to the mass market — all ages and most sizes — the most attractive trends when they reach mass acceptance. It is an editorial art and an art of timing and when you consider the sums involved, a service for which we should be supremely grateful. In order to provide this service, one must know who is in fact first, and to select from those firsts the ones with second potential. To this end Marks and Spencer employs top level advisers and a system of elaborate antennae. Sir Derek Rayner is prominent in art and design circles and is only too well aware of the need to bridge the gulf, traditional and cultural, which exists between industry and education in this country, and to train design orientated management staff. His company has been criticized in my bearing for being, by dint of its financial power and exigent quality standards, a sterilizing influence on the creativity of the British textile industry. This makes Sir Derek indignant. Marks and Spencer, he claims, on its suppliers as an essential source of customer information, though he adds tartly that there certainly are manufacturers who prefer to make products to suit their machinery rather than the buyer. The other, maybe the most important way in which Marks and Spencer floods out what we would see through its sales staff. Reaction to these acolytes of St Michael vary from the opinion that they are the best, to the worst, informed salesgirls. My guess is that the copious information on the wrappers, the fact that the garments are not tried on but dispensed like groceries so that the girls have little experience in how they look worn, contribute to a superficial fluency which does not stand up to detailed questioning. The average Marks and Spencer salesgirl is young, so the firm has been affected by the extra year at school, and also escapes my views on staff crochets. It is who the promising young woman marries and has children that the familiar wasp bite. In spite of liberal maternity leave, sympathetic attitudes to family life, a generous provision for reemployment, few married women reach their full potential. Even if their job is the more rewarding, they follow their husbands' postings, and often after the birth of the child the husband will decide that he does not want his wife to work after all. I reiterate these clichés of female employment only because Marks and Spencer is constantly being urged to help women in high places and a woman on the board. The fact is that no tightly run business will have "token" women on the board. Each director must be able to offer some exceptional contribution, coupled with a broad experience of the industry. Decision taking is a key factor. Modern business does not end at five o'clock; there are planes to be caught, reports to be written, papers to be read. This level is not compatible with what most women regard as their role. I believe that we shall see changes from within society, though, because women, being realists, are quite able to recognize the dangers of losing the means to be independent in an age of quick divorce. As Simone de Beauvoir said to Caroline Moorhead in last week's interview, to earn one's living is not an end in itself, but it is the only way to achieve securely based inner independence. In the meantime, I must say that I find a gentle irony in the fact that Marks and Spencer, which would genuinely welcome women, is robbed of their talent by the decision of so many to opt for family, which J. K. Galbraith describes as "increasingly a facilitating instrument for increased consumption." On the other hand, the subservient, docile female contentedly dispensing the family budget provides Marks and Spencer with the greater part of its profit.

As they say in Savile Row (It costs very little more to be really well dressed...) The best summers begin with a lightweight suit from Hawkes of Savile Row. Apart from making superb bespoke suits in best British cloths, we are the leading suppliers in England of the exclusive Chester Barrie ready-to-wear clothes. We also have other ready-made suits and casual clothes in a wide range of prices, styles and sizes. We've been making and selling clothes for over 200 years. You really haven't dressed until you've been to Hawkes. SINCE 1771 HAWKES of Savile Row Hawkes and Co. Ltd. No. 1 Savile Row, London, W.1. Tel: 01-734 0186

PORT racing

Piggott's mounts have form that cannot be lightly dismissed

Jim Snow, racing correspondent, reports on Piggott's recent success and the form of his horses.



Lester Piggott: could now close the gap behind Pat Eddery at the top of the jockeys' championship.

ottingham programme

Nottingham programme listing various horse races including the Bagthorpe Stakes and Flying Horse Trial.

Ludlow NH

Ludlow NH racing results listing winners and odds for various races.

Slipping notice under door good service

Slipping notice under door good service: A notice delivered May 17, concerning a notice to quit under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948.

Apology to Vindolanda archaeologists

Apology to Vindolanda archaeologists: A letter from the trustees of the Vindolanda Trust, apologizing to the archaeologists for the damage caused by the removal of the earth-moving machine.

ottingham selections

Nottingham selections: Recommendations for various horse races.

Hamilton Park results

Hamilton Park results: Racing results from Hamilton Park.

Windsor

Windsor: Racing results from Windsor.

Appley Fair's Derby price shortens

Appley Fair's Derby price shortens: News about the Appley Fair Derby race.

ottingham results

Nottingham results: Summary of racing results from Nottingham.

Pontefract

Pontefract: Racing results from Pontefract.

Stoute tries again

Stoute tries again: News about Michael Stoute's return to racing.

Southwell NH

Southwell NH: Racing results from Southwell.

ottingham results

Nottingham results: Further racing results from Nottingham.

Windsor

Windsor: Further racing results from Windsor.

Stoute tries again

Stoute tries again: Further news about Michael Stoute.

Southwell NH

Southwell NH: Further racing results from Southwell.

Variety to add spice to the cricket library

Facts, figures and matters in lighter vein

Richard Streeton: A review of cricket books, including 'The Cricketers' by Wisden and 'The Cricketers' by John Arlott.



Whatver you're advertising - a pedigree poodle or a kitten needing a home - put it in The Times Classified Pages.

Ulster strike: Government not seeking confrontation but will preserve essential services

House of Commons

MR ORME, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office (Salford, West, Lab.) made a detailed statement setting out the circumstances leading to the proclamation yesterday of a state of emergency in Northern Ireland.

He said a number of roads around Belfast were obstructed today, as were roads in and around some of the other towns including Larne and Bangor. The blocks included trees and hijacked vehicles. Some have already been removed by the security forces and in many cases the necessary work is available. But the net effect has been a disruption of ordinary traffic and considerable inconvenience to parts of the Province, particularly in North and East Belfast.

Mr Len Murray, on behalf of the Trade Union Congress, and a further spokesman of the Northern Ireland Trade Union Committee, has condemned the actions of the Ulster Workers' Council. He said: "They are a body created to pursue a sectarian policy which is rejected by the trade union movement generally and their objects and activities have no connexion with the protection of working people or the promotion of their common interests."

He went on to say: "The welfare of the great mass of the workers of Northern Ireland is at risk, and the TUC is in no doubt that they will return to work as soon as they can safely do so." The House will carry a motion that those who are bravely standing up against bullying and intimidation will rally the mass of the people of Northern Ireland to the path of reason.

The Government has a duty to preserve life. They will do so. Her Majesty's Forces have been put in a position to help to maintain essential services if necessary. I hope this will not be necessary. The Government will continue to take action or to preserve the essential services then this will be done. The necessary steps will be taken to maintain law and order.

MR PYM (Cambridgeshire, C)—This is an attempt at disruption of a group of people, unselected by anybody and unrepresentative, by intimidation, to force workers to stay away from their jobs. It is a misrepresentation of the Sinn Féin communiqué and the present situation in relation to the measures I have explained show that the Government have not sought confrontation, but it could be thrown on us if the Government are not careful. If the ordinary people of Northern Ireland were to assert themselves—and there is an indication that they will—many of the others want to this bullying minority could be deflected and beaten by the people themselves rather than by the security forces.

MR BEITH (Berwick upon Tweed, L)—Could Mr Orme remind the Ulster Workers' Council that the kind of disorder they seem intent on creating is more likely to serve the interests of the Provisional IRA than the people they purport to represent?

citizens are interfered with as little as possible by these threatening gangs end that they will, if necessary, use troops to preserve essential services.

MR ORME—There has been a great misinterpretation of what the Sinn Féin agreement stands for. Both the majority and the minority are protected in every aspect of any policy they feel they should pursue. There is no threat in the sense of pulling them into a united Ireland or by any other threat. If the Sinn Féin agreement is to be taken seriously, it is not the Council of Ireland, such as security with the Republic and cooperation on economic and social matters, were allowed to work, it would be for the benefit of the people in the north and south.

It is this misinterpretation which is damaging the situation in Ireland. When people realize the facts they will come to see they are being misrepresented by a minority.

The Secretary of State for Defence, in conjunction with the Ulster Workers' Council, has taken steps to ensure that suitable technicians are available if needed and the movement of troops which may be necessary has started.

CAPTAIN ORR (South Down, UUUC)—We welcome what Mr Orme said about the Government not seeking a confrontation. It is probably the most serious situation arising in the whole history of the last four years. It is necessary to guard one's words with the greatest possible care.

The majority at present dislike the concept of a political strike, which is particularly an idea of intimidating people into such a strike. They understand that a Government should not concede that kind of pressure.

None of us while one may not concede to a strike, one should concede to the result of the ballot box. The people of Northern Ireland have taken through regional assembly, to express views about the Act itself and aspects of the Sinn Féin agreement, which they well understood. Their attitude to it is not the result of misrepresentation.

The path of wisdom would suggest some degree of flexibility now. MR ORME—I thank Captain Orr for what he said about not seeking confrontation. I hope that the measures I have explained show that the Government have not sought confrontation, but it could be thrown on us if the Government are not careful. If the ordinary people of Northern Ireland were to assert themselves—and there is an indication that they will—many of the others want to this bullying minority could be deflected and beaten by the people themselves rather than by the security forces.

MR ORME—The Ulster Workers' Council is an odd body, un-elected, and we still do not know many of the members who purport to be active and operational within it. We do know some other people are associated with it and people in our view who should not be associated with such a body.

We are not going to negotiate with the UWC. We have listened to what they have to say. What they are asking for is non-negotiable.

MR McNAMARA (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab)—Could he spell out the names of the past military organizations.

MR ORME—The people who have been acting as observers have been the UDA, the UVF and the Orange Volunteers.

MR EDWIN WAINWRIGHT (Deane Valley, Lab)—There are too many important persons on the other side belonging to the Northern Ireland Protestants who want to go back to 1968. There is a growing feeling in this country that our boys should be withdrawn from Northern Ireland. If we were to go back to the 1968 situation, this is going to grow and if that happens it would be terrible.

MR ORME—I understand the feelings that people have about British troops in Northern Ireland and I know this is questioned in some quarters. I believe the majority of people support British troops remaining in Northern Ireland until we have moved into a situation where there is some stability and peace. I think Protestants have been misled by these people who purport to represent them.

The REV ROBERT BRADFORD (Belfast, South, UUUC)—The majority of people in Northern Ireland have serious misgivings about the Sinn Féin agreement because of the conflict of interpretation even within the executive. The majority of people in Northern Ireland deeply regret the need for this strike. The only method of resolving this difficulty is by political means, a by granting Assembly elections immediately.

This political use of Assembly elections is the only means of averting a civil war in which the Army would be opposed to the Protestants of Northern Ireland and that situation would be exploited by the IRA. We are not talking about a political strike, but a political means. Those political means are being denied us.

MR ORME—The people give the greatest support to the IRA at the moment are the Ulster Workers' Council. They are on their own. They could create this confrontation which we fear could be brought about and which we are trying to avoid.

He mentioned the political aspirations in regard to ordering fresh elections and so forth. That is a genuine political aspiration, but he is putting forward the same point of view as the Ulster Workers' Council. I wish he would condemn the intimidation and the para-military forces at work within a part of the United Kingdom at the present time.

Strong Conservative condemnation of food subsidies

MR SILVESTER (Manchester, Widdington, C) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what proportion of the total expenditure so far committed to food subsidies would be received by households with incomes over £30 a week and what proportion would be received by households with incomes under £30 a week.

MRS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS (Hertford and Stevenage, Lab)—It is estimated that 70 per cent of the expenditure will be received by households with incomes above £30 per week and 24 per cent by households with incomes below £30 a week. The rest will be spent on a larger than average part of their money on food and will benefit from it proportionally more than the rest of the population.

MR SILVESTER—Will she begin to recognize that by juggling these figures in this way she is making a misleading statement about the benefit of the vast majority of the money voted by Parliament for food subsidies is going to people she claims not to be seeking to help—the better-off—and a small proportion to poorer people? (Conservative cheer.)

MRS WILLIAMS—He must be aware that subsidies are financed by taxation and therefore if one increases taxes on the rich and if one does not increase taxes on the poor to the poor than the rich

then there is constant redistribution of income which is part of the Government's policy.

MR CHANNON (Southend, West, C)—Of the £700m she is advocating for food subsidies, £30m will be going to above £30 a week and £20m to those below. This is a total condemnation of the whole redistribution policy. (Conservative cheer.)

MRS WILLIAMS—It is nothing of the kind. Average wages today are encouraging 5 per cent a week. The question has been deliberately framed to give a misleading answer. (Conservative interruptions.)

MRS WILLIAMS, later said: "The most recent index has shown a rise in average wages today in wholesale price of food inputs. Although all the increases of the past have not yet worked their way through it is nevertheless encouraging. It is a promising trend."

MR ADLEY (Christchurch and Lynton, C) asked what representations the Secretary of State had received about the works of her prices policy, and what replies she had sent.

MRS WILLIAMS—Representations and my replies are too numerous to detail. My appointment I have had frequent talks with representatives of trade industry and consumers about all aspects of prices policy.

MR ADLEY—Many people would consider that the Government's present plans for prices, which she is the minister responsible, are a disaster. Conservative Harry Egan's food is driving farmers into bankruptcy with unfavourable effects on the consumer, in a comparatively few weeks.

Millions of people are literally frightened to death about the coming increase in electricity charges. Particularly for older age groups. Hundreds of thousands of ratepayers are being driven to near bankruptcy and Mrs Williams, as the minister responsible for prices, apparently refuses to answer questions on rates.

MRS WILLIAMS—It is extraordinary that Mr Adley, coming from an area which would not take action on food prices, makes the charges he did. It is easier to attack a constructive policy than to attack no policy. The fact that the price of electricity is going up is not the fault of the previous Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Barber) said specifically about nationalized industries that the Government would not let Sir Keith Joseph said as recently as five weeks ago, that Mr Adley should still believe that in nationalized industry price increases are wholly the decision of

this Government. Rates are decided with and decided upon by the Secretary of State for the Environment, who would be only pleased to reply to any allegations.

MR MAIDEN (Sowerby, Lab)—Despite the unusual vitality of the Opposition benches which one can only assume is a direct response to the exhortations over the weeks of Mr John Gove of the letters Mrs Williams receives are from people who are grateful that this Government are following a positive price policy, an opposite to the Government's policy which apparently had no policy.

MRS WILLIAMS—We have had a good many letters, saying how grateful people are.

MRS SALLY OPPENHEIM (Gloucester, C)—The largest monthly figure for this year was recorded in the Financial Times grocery index which represents an annual rate of increase bigger than any increase over the last three years. The policy is nothing more than a piece of elaborate political ideology. (Conservative cheer.)

MRS WILLIAMS—In the last 10 years the number of price increases was 200 per cent. In the last 10 weeks, in which this Government have been in office.

MR MACLENNAN—Shell are making a contribution to the Price Commission. They have indicated that they are not in a position to make a full statement about the matter. The Price Commission have advised on their remuneration.

MR REDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) asked the Secretary of State to instruct the Price Commission to instruct the companies making the prices of certain products of Shell Chemicals Ltd.

MR MACLENNAN—No. MR REDLEY—Since he has evidence that price control will cause the shortage of raw materials to be reduced, would he ask the Government if I were to charter a ship, load it with chemicals, take it three miles out to sea and bring it back to the home market, charging 30 per cent to 40 per cent return on the operation? This is the way to keep the British market supplied.

MR MACLENNAN—I do not know what he considers to be evidence. I have none. The letter from Shell is a series of assertions unsupported by evidence. My company, among others who have written to me recently, are facing such a shortage of polyesters in the European market. My company are being forced to buy from overseas at a higher price.

MR MACLENNAN—I am aware of the letter which Shell sent out on 15th April. It is not the evidence which it is submitted and such evidence will be taken into consideration in the review of the Price Code.

MR FREDERICK WALKER (Worcester, C)—The matter has caused considerable concern to numerous companies, has been taken any action to call in Shell to give a detailed explanation?

MR MACLENNAN—I am aware of the fact that the current issue of savings certificates and bonds was out of date and was not satisfactory. The Government are aware of this and are taking steps to improve them. The Government are aware of the fact that the current issue of savings certificates and bonds was out of date and was not satisfactory. The Government are aware of this and are taking steps to improve them.

He was not announcing any decision on the Page report on the National Savings movement. The Government will make an announcement about it. There were characteristics about the report which would not advocate Britain following. He remained sceptical whether indexation would reduce the rate of inflation.

The Government were doing what they could to fight inflation. If the Government had not increased the rate of interest, the price level would have been a deficit of £1,400m or more. That also was inflation. It had been the intention of the previous government to increase prices and it was not honest to suggest that they would not have taken place.

It was the Government's view on National Savings that a social objective to assist the small saver. In National Savings, the Government had to take account of the fact that the financial system of the country would continue and that people would continue to behave rationally. Some of the National Savings Committee put their savings into a Respot or a little bit of Hyde Park Corner.

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MR MACLENNAN—The Government allocated £300m for food subsidies in the current financial year. The result of the schemes as introduced are about 7p per cent on milk, 5p per cent on beef, 10p per cent on lamb, 10p per cent on pig, 10p per cent on poultry, 10p per cent on eggs, 10p per cent on butter, 10p per cent on cheese, 10p per cent on fruit, 10p per cent on vegetables, 10p per cent on fish, 10p per cent on other foodstuffs.

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Bomb blast: Diversion of supplies from UK market

MR BRUCE GARDYNE (South Angus, C) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what proportion of the total expenditure so far committed to food subsidies would be received by households with incomes over £30 a week and what proportion would be received by households with incomes under £30 a week.

MRS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS (Hertford and Stevenage, Lab)—It is estimated that 70 per cent of the expenditure will be received by households with incomes above £30 per week and 24 per cent by households with incomes below £30 a week. The rest will be spent on a larger than average part of their money on food and will benefit from it proportionally more than the rest of the population.

MR SILVESTER—Will she begin to recognize that by juggling these figures in this way she is making a misleading statement about the benefit of the vast majority of the money voted by Parliament for food subsidies is going to people she claims not to be seeking to help—the better-off—and a small proportion to poorer people? (Conservative cheer.)

MRS WILLIAMS—He must be aware that subsidies are financed by taxation and therefore if one increases taxes on the rich and if one does not increase taxes on the poor to the poor than the rich

then there is constant redistribution of income which is part of the Government's policy.

MR CHANNON (Southend, West, C)—Of the £700m she is advocating for food subsidies, £30m will be going to above £30 a week and £20m to those below. This is a total condemnation of the whole redistribution policy. (Conservative cheer.)

MRS WILLIAMS—It is nothing of the kind. Average wages today are encouraging 5 per cent a week. The question has been deliberately framed to give a misleading answer. (Conservative interruptions.)

MRS WILLIAMS, later said: "The most recent index has shown a rise in average wages today in wholesale price of food inputs. Although all the increases of the past have not yet worked their way through it is nevertheless encouraging. It is a promising trend."

MR ADLEY (Christchurch and Lynton, C) asked what representations the Secretary of State had received about the works of her prices policy, and what replies she had sent.

MRS WILLIAMS—Representations and my replies are too numerous to detail. My appointment I have had frequent talks with representatives of trade industry and consumers about all aspects of prices policy.

MR ADLEY—Many people would consider that the Government's present plans for prices, which she is the minister responsible, are a disaster. Conservative Harry Egan's food is driving farmers into bankruptcy with unfavourable effects on the consumer, in a comparatively few weeks.

Millions of people are literally frightened to death about the coming increase in electricity charges. Particularly for older age groups. Hundreds of thousands of ratepayers are being driven to near bankruptcy and Mrs Williams, as the minister responsible for prices, apparently refuses to answer questions on rates.

MRS WILLIAMS—We have had a good many letters, saying how grateful people are.

What conceivable constructive purpose is served by driving British goods to the export market which subsequently have to be reimported?

MR MACLENNAN—Once again Mr Bruce Gardyne is using words and short on evidence. He has not submitted one line of evidence to my department of to the European market. My department has been a case in demand coupled with plant breakdown.

SIR JOHN HALL (Wycombe, C) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what proportion of the total expenditure so far committed to food subsidies would be received by households with incomes over £30 a week and what proportion would be received by households with incomes under £30 a week.

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MR MACLENNAN—Shell are making a contribution to the Price Commission. They have indicated that they are not in a position to make a full statement about the matter. The Price Commission have advised on their remuneration.

MR REDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) asked the Secretary of State to instruct the Price Commission to instruct the companies making the prices of certain products of Shell Chemicals Ltd.

MR MACLENNAN—No. MR REDLEY—Since he has evidence that price control will cause the shortage of raw materials to be reduced, would he ask the Government if I were to charter a ship, load it with chemicals, take it three miles out to sea and bring it back to the home market, charging 30 per cent to 40 per cent return on the operation? This is the way to keep the British market supplied.

MR MACLENNAN—I do not know what he considers to be evidence. I have none. The letter from Shell is a series of assertions unsupported by evidence. My company, among others who have written to me recently, are facing such a shortage of polyesters in the European market. My company are being forced to buy from overseas at a higher price.

MR MACLENNAN—I am aware of the letter which Shell sent out on 15th April. It is not the evidence which it is submitted and such evidence will be taken into consideration in the review of the Price Code.

MR FREDERICK WALKER (Worcester, C)—The matter has caused considerable concern to numerous companies, has been taken any action to call in Shell to give a detailed explanation?

MR MACLENNAN—I am aware of the fact that the current issue of savings certificates and bonds was out of date and was not satisfactory. The Government are aware of this and are taking steps to improve them. The Government are aware of the fact that the current issue of savings certificates and bonds was out of date and was not satisfactory. The Government are aware of this and are taking steps to improve them.

He was not announcing any decision on the Page report on the National Savings movement. The Government will make an announcement about it. There were characteristics about the report which would not advocate Britain following. He remained sceptical whether indexation would reduce the rate of inflation.

The Government were doing what they could to fight inflation. If the Government had not increased the rate of interest, the price level would have been a deficit of £1,400m or more. That also was inflation. It had been the intention of the previous government to increase prices and it was not honest to suggest that they would not have taken place.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

Opera and Ballet: Covent Garden, Royal Opera House, London. The Marriage of Figaro. May 21-25. Tickets from £10.

CINEMAS: The Marriage of Figaro. Sadler's Wells. A witty, urbane and babbly short introduction to the items, seemed to leave out mention of Miss Baylis and also that he did not always relate singers to their careers at the Wells.

THE ARTS

Every note alive with energy

LSO/Leinsdorf/Watts Festival Hall

Max Harrison

Even amid the sternest, and long-lasting, demands of Brahms's Piano Concerto No 2, André Watts's technique seemed close to infallibility last night. He made no concessions, there was no slackening; every executive difficulty was met head-on and beaten off.

At the same time, his playing has enormous dynamism; every note is alive with energy. On this occasion, too, his rather ascetic stance, bypassing the many opportunities Brahms's textures give the soloist for varied pianistic colour, was complemented by Erich Leinsdorf's full-blown and emotional count of the orchestra.

The Marriage of Figaro Sadler's Wells

It was an apt idea to invite the London Opera Company to present a performance of The Marriage of Figaro in Dent's English to the present Lillian Baylis centenary festival, and a graceful one to have associates in the production.

Party pieces with aplomb

Gala/Marie Magdeleine Sadler's Wells/QEH

Alan Blyth

Lillian Baylis would surely have been pleased to hear and see the descendants of her first charges producing their party pieces around at the word "apropos" with charm and feeling.



New Designs, by Tao Teh-sheng

The changing face of Chinese art

The Gulbenkian Museum of Oriental Art in Darmstadt is offering a rare opportunity of seeing something of the art being produced in the People's Republic of China; 130 modern Chinese wood block prints are on show until the end of the month in an exhibition which comes from Stockholm and will afterwards be shown in European capitals.

Because graphic art and prints are a near-universal phenomenon, we tend to treat them all equally and jump in with stylistic comparisons and judgments. The Chinese were the first to print with woodblocks and they can masterfully combine many colours in a single work.

There is little trace in these prints of the "modern plastic language" which we know in the West, which has been developed against the intense opposition of academicians over the last 100 years.

John Percival

John Percival Coliseum

John Percival Coliseum. John Percival Coliseum.

Arthur Negus on the Road

Stanley Reynolds

"Lord Clerk with price tags on", this week's Radio Times said of Arthur Negus in a rare moment of irreverence. On Sunday on BBC 1 Negus departed from his normal video job of pricing antiques on Going for a Song and went for a ride in a canary yellow Rolls-Royce along the old London to Bath coach road.

He stood before one old inn after another while crowds collected to see the television camera and a constant duo was set up by passing heavy vehicles. Johnny Morris wouldn't have missed a chance like that, Muggeridge neither.

Swan Lake

John Percival

John Percival Coliseum. John Percival Coliseum.

French dancers for Le Corsaire

Le Corsaire

Le Corsaire. Le Corsaire.

Waddington Graphics opens tomorrow at 31 Cork St. W.1. with a wide selection of contemporary original graphics. Blake, Hockney, Rauschenberg, etc.

ART EXHIBITIONS. Waddington Galleries, 14 Cork Street, London W.1. Tel: 01-479 1400. Daily 10.30-5.30. Exhibitions of contemporary art.

THE TIMES REPORTS. We like to keep you in the know.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The City Planning Department will be responsible generally for the planning of the City including local plans (comprising District, action area and subject plans), development control and other matters associated with environment and conservation.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PLANNER (Ref. 57) PO 2 (1) - (£4,230-£4,737) The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of a Group controlling development in a sector of the City.

SENIOR PLANNER (Ref. 53) PO 1 (3) - (£3,846-£4,356) This post will involve assisting the Principal Planner with development control for a sector of the City.

PLANNER (Ref. 64) PO 1 (1) - (£3,273-£3,729) This post involves development control duties.

ASSISTANT PLANNER (Ref. 55) AP 1-SO 1 - (£1,353-£3,165) The starting salary within the above career grade will be according to experience and qualifications. Duties will include development control work.

PLANS/ENVIRONMENT DIVISION (LOCAL PLANS)

GROUP LEADER (Ref. 4) PO 2 (1) - (£4,230-£4,737) The successful applicant will be responsible for arranging and managing work priorities, output on research and industry in employment matters under the direction of the Divisional Head.

SENIOR PLANNER (Ref. 5) PO 1 (3) - (£3,846-£4,356) This post is second in charge of a group responsible for maintaining a statistical library and data records. The successful candidate will be particularly responsible for co-ordination and liaison in employment and industrial land matters, and will have involvement in planning, local plan/project teams.

PLANNER (Ref. 6) PO 1 (1) - (£3,273-£3,729) This post involves assisting as directed on all research work undertaken. The successful applicant will be particularly responsible for operating a new terminal link with a 1904A computer, and for developing its use for data research and development control.

SENIOR PLANNER (Ref. 10) PO 1 (3) - (£3,846-£4,356) The appointed candidate will be responsible to the Group Leader for liaison with South Glamorgan County Council on the structure, planning, co-ordination of local plans and the detailed direction of small technical working groups engaged on a variety of plan matters.

Application forms are available from the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff, CF1 3ND (telephone Cardiff (0222) 31033, ext 430) and must be returned no later than the 31st May, 1974.

With the approval of the Local Government Staff Commission for Wales, it has been agreed that applications need not be serving Local Government Officers although Local Government Officers affected by the reorganisation of Local Government will be given preference. Applicants who have previously applied for these posts need not reapply as they will be considered with any new applicants.

CITY OF CARDIFF



AUSTRALIA Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor £12,288-£14,308; Lecturer £6,838-£8,111; Senior Lecturer £8,111-£9,384. Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Applicants should send a recent passport size photograph).

University of Newcastle New South Wales PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH Applications are invited for appointment to a second chair in the Department of English. The Department provides subjects for the degree in Arts to honours level, and research students are accepted for higher degrees. The successful applicant will be expected to teach and supervise research in the field of English literature. Applications should be sent to the Department by agreement with Professor A. M. Giblin, 28 June 1974.

Griffith University, Brisbane TWO SENIOR LECTURERS SCHOOL OF MODERN ASIAN STUDIES Griffith University will take its first undergraduate in March, 1975. The University is committed to interdisciplinary studies. In the School of Modern Asian Studies work will be done in the following fields: ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY; MODERN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY; SOCIOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY MODERN CHINESE LANGUAGE. The First Chairman of the School is Professor Ho Peng-oke. Applicants should be qualified in one or more of the fields of economics, geography, and sociology, with special reference to East and South-east Asia.

Monash University PROFESSOR OF LIBRARIANSHIP Graduate School of Librarianship Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Librarianship and Director of the Graduate School of Librarianship. This is the second School of Librarianship to be located within an Australian university. If successful staff can be appointed, sufficient staff can be appointed. Teaching will be in the fields of: LIBRARIANSHIP AND INFORMATION SCIENCE; LIBRARIANSHIP AND INFORMATION SCIENCE; LIBRARIANSHIP AND INFORMATION SCIENCE. The successful candidate would be a new building in St Albans, a new building in St Albans, a new building in St Albans. Applications should be sent to the Department of Librarianship, Monash University, Victoria, Australia, by 30 June 1974.

University of Exeter ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN LAW LIBRARY Applications are invited for one post of Assistant Librarian Grade 2 (scale from 1 June, 1974, of £2,350-£3,150) per annum with prospects of promotion to Grade 3 (£3,350-£4,150) per annum. The successful candidate would be a new building in St Albans, a new building in St Albans, a new building in St Albans. Applications should be sent to the Department of Librarianship, Monash University, Victoria, Australia, by 30 June 1974.

University of Dundee DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY LECTURESHIP Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in the above Department (scale from 1 October 1974). Applications from candidates with an interest in any branch of philosophy should be sent to the Department of Philosophy, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, by 30 June 1974.

University of Liverpool FACULTY OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE Applications are invited for a post of LECTURER in the Faculty of Engineering Science. The successful candidate would be a new building in St Albans, a new building in St Albans, a new building in St Albans. Applications should be sent to the Department of Engineering Science, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England, by 30 June 1974.

University of Bristol THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION LIBRARY Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in the School of Education. Candidates should have a good honours degree and professional qualifications. Experience in an appropriate library and in the field of education generally would be additional advantages. Salary on a scale £1,120-£1,543. Applications should be sent to the Department of Education, University of Bristol, Bristol, England, by 30 June 1974.

County of Cleveland COUNTY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

£3,729-£4,230 The main duties of the post will be of a Conveyancing nature in connection with the whole range of County Council Conveyancing (registered and unregistered land). Applications will be considered from newly qualified solicitors. The new County of Cleveland which has a population of 566,000 is situated in an area of outstanding countryside and coastline with excellent leisure and recreational facilities. Financial assistance with household removal expenses may be available in approved cases. Temporary housing accommodation may be available if required. Application forms and job descriptions obtainable from C. J. A. Hargreaves, County Secretary, Municipal Buildings, Middleborough, Teesside TS1 2QH (Tel. 48155 Ext. 2011) and should be returned as soon as possible. This advertisement is placed after consultation with the Staff Commission, who have agreed that whilst preference will be given to serving Local Government Officers, this will not exclude appointment of persons employed outside the Local Government Service.

James Cook University of North Queensland LECTURER IN TROPICAL VETERINARY SCIENCE (Animal Production) Applications should be sent to the Department of Veterinary Science, James Cook University, North Queensland, Australia, by 30 June 1974.

Australian National University SENIOR TUTOR IN FRENCH Faculty of Arts Appointment will be in the Department of Romance Languages (Head: Professor D. P. Scobie). The appointee will be expected to teach and supervise research in the field of French literature and culture. Applications should be sent to the Department of Romance Languages, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, by 30 June 1974.

PERSONNEL TRAINING AND A CAREER As the largest UK Group of Employment Agencies specialising in many categories of professional staff, we are still small enough to be able to offer early responsibility, rapid promotion, and high financial reward to a trainee executive/interviewer.

1974 is a year of considerable expansion and we want to recruit three well educated young men under 26 whose earnings in their first year will be within the range £1,700 to £2,700, and in their second year between £2,000 to £3,000. The work is involved in every aspect of interviewing and finding permanent and temporary jobs for professional people. We have vacancies in both our London offices. Ring: 01-226 8438 ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL LIMITED, 63/65 Moorgate, London, EC2.

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PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Applications are invited for an appointment for a 2-year period as a Principal Agricultural Economist in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day transportation aspects of local plan work and liaison and co-ordination with South Glamorgan County Council personnel.

QUALIFICATIONS A degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or a post-graduate degree, in economics, agricultural economics, agriculture or a closely related subject, together with several years' post-graduate experience in economics. Experience as an economist in the agricultural, fisheries and food or closely related industries would be an advantage.

SALARY Within the salary range of £3,890-£5,070 per annum depending on qualifications and experience. For full details and application form write to Mr. F. K. V. Evans, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Personnel Division II, Room 510, White Horse House, 30-34 Kingsway, London WC2E 6TU or telephone 01-405 4310 Ext. 316. Please quote EP 10850. Closing date for receipt of completed applications - 8th June 1974.

ENGINEERING - CORPORATE PLANNER

Young Public Company seeks an Experienced, Qualified Engineer for a challenging and important post. The position carries the benefit of a company car and pension scheme. Salary negotiable. Age 28-42. Replies direct to the:

Managing Director DOM HOLDINGS LIMITED Royston House, Royston, Herts.

The Open University Part-time Tutors & Counsellors

Applications are invited for the following part-time posts to take effect from January, 1975: Course Tutors and Counsellors

In 1975 the University will be offering 84 courses in six broad areas: Arts, Educational Studies, Mathematics, Social Science, Science and Technology. The courses are based on an integrated structure of correspondence assignments, radio and television broadcasts, and a regionally organised counselling and tutorial system. COURSE TUTORS are responsible for commenting on and grading students' written assignments, for replying to queries about students' work and for conducting face-to-face tutorials, normally at local study centres. The COUNSELLORS' main responsibilities are to give study advice to the students assigned to him (and in the case of Foundation Course students, tutorial support) and to help to organise discussion groups at local study centres. The time needed for University duties varies according to individual contracts, but on average will occupy perhaps one evening per week for most of the year. Appointments will normally be tenable for one year. Fees vary according to individual workloads. Applicants should be graduates with recent teaching experience in further, adult or higher education.

To obtain application forms and further particulars send a POSTCARD to the Tutors Office (T), The Open University, P.O. Box 22, Milton Keynes, MK7 9AL. EARLY APPLICATION IS STRONGLY ADVISED: although there is no closing date, positions reserved before 28th JUNE are more likely to be successful than those reserved after.

Consumers' Association - publishers of Which? - campaigners on behalf of consumers

We need an outstanding PERSONNEL OFFICER How about you? You care about people. You listen to them and they listen to you. You are imaginative, flexible, responsive. You can handle the wide ranging demands of a busy personnel office - 400 staff to look after, spread over 4 locations: recruitment; training; salary administration etc. But you're no slave to ordinariness - and you've learnt the diplomatic arts. You may have extensive personnel experience or qualifications; but these are nothing without the right personal qualities to do justice to this challenging job. You will have a first class education, varied working experience, an easy command of English (and of figures).

Further details and application form from - Staff Appointments Officer, Consumers' Association, 14 Bockingham Street, London WC2N 6DS. Tel. 01-839 1222.

£4,000 plus Appointments Oxford Regional Health Authority Regional Architect

is required to manage the Architect's Department of the RHA works organisation. Accountable to the Regional Works Officer, he will give advice on all architectural matters and participate in the formulation of the capital programme. He is the named architect where work is undertaken directly by the Authority where work is contracted out, he will instruct nominated architects.

Application forms and further particulars from the Regional Appointments Unit, Oxford Regional Health Authority, Old Road, Headington, Oxford OX3 7LP. Telephone Oxford 07545 Ext. 229. Closing date for receipt of applications: 24 June, 1974.

We are commissioned to formulate a policy for Redevelopment of a number of towns in West Africa to prepare Development Plans and Reports and require a

DYNAMIC TOWN PLANNER

to lead our team. Design work will be carried out in London. Initial appointment from 12 to 15 months. Salary in excess of £7,500.

Apply with curriculum vitae: ROTTENBERG ASSOCIATES 134 Gloucester Avenue, London NW1 8UA.

GROUP BORROWINGS on an international scale

This opportunity is with a leading multi-portfolio insurance company, UK based, with extensive international interests. The Treasury function, part of the International Corporate Finance Division, has a Group-wide role and offers this career appointment.

R. Liewellyn MSL ADVERTISING SERVICES LIMITED 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DS

CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON UNRESTRICTED ADVERTISEMENT

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT TRAFFIC SECTION PRINCIPAL ENGINEER, P.O.1 (6-10) (£3,846-£4,356 per annum) E2/3

Will lead the traffic management team engaged in the layout, design and implementation, in conjunction with engineering sections, of traffic management and parking schemes, management of the Council's car parks and procedures for other engineering and planning projects. Comprehensive agency agreement for highways is anticipated. Chartered Civil or Municipal Engineer with additional qualification in Traffic Engineering required. Car allowance may be available. Housing accommodation available in approved cases for temporary period. Up to £200 may be available toward removal expenses. Application forms from City Engineer, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 4XB, to be returned by 3rd June, 1974. Local Government Staff Commission Approved. All other factors being equal, preference will be given local government officers affected by re-organisation.

HAMPSHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY PROSECUTING SOLICITORS

Applications are invited from Solicitors to fill the following posts: A. Prosecuting Solicitor at Aldershot Salary range £4,511 to £5,118. B. Prosecuting Solicitors at Aldershot/Basing

Further details and application form from - Staff Appointments Officer, Consumers' Association, 14 Bockingham Street, London WC2N 6DS. Tel. 01-839 1222.

£4,000 plus Appointments

Police Authority Prosecuting Solicitors

Chief Prosecuting Solicitor's Office
£4,511-£5,118
£3,504-£4,356
or £4,511

The Unit, offering a complete service to the Police, operates with an establishment of 21 solicitors in a variety of locations permitting city, town and rural court experience.

Placement within the salary scales will be dependent upon the experience and qualities of the individual. A review will aim to examine merit and ability increments and to establish positive arrangements for career progression.

The duties involve travel throughout the country and an essential car user allowance, and allowances for meals are paid.

Send full personal and career details and the names and addresses of two referees to D. W. Ritchie, Esq., LL.B., Chief Prosecuting Solicitor.

After consultation with that Local Government Staff Commission these posts are advertised without restriction but all other things being equal preference will be given to serving Local Government Officers.



Chartered Accountants

Cape Town £3,700 to £5,000

For South African Associates, Arthur Young & Co., write applications from recently qualified Chartered accountants and from persons awaiting the results of their final examination, to work as audit seniors in their Cape Town office.

- These positions offer:
- Wide experience in auditing and involvement in taxation and investigation work
 - Comprehensive staff training programme
 - Salary of £3,700 for those newly qualified rising to £5,000 depending on experience
 - Low taxation
 - Assisted passage and generous settling in allowance
 - Promotion based purely on merit.

A partner from Cape Town office will be in London on May 29 and May 25 and would like to meet interested applicants. Please write in confidence giving brief career details to:

Clifford Thornton,
Arthur Young
McClelland Moores & Co.,
Moore House, London Wall,
London EC2Y 5HP.
Tel: 01-628 4070 ext. 119

Principal Estates Surveyor

£6-£5,223 (including London Weighting)
essential user car allowance.

is a new third tier post in the Estates & Valuation Department. The person appointed will head a Division with responsibility for the development and management of the Corporation's estate (other than housing), for maintenance of buildings, for rating and for Drawing Office services. He will be expected to lead the post business management team, together with five and initiative to develop and improve the operations of the Division.

is one of the largest of the London Boroughs. The population is about 334,000 and the Borough has a total rateable value of about £44m. The Corporation has a significant estate from the Town Centre, and industrial estates to golf courses and farms, with an annual net rent exceeding £2m.

Applications are invited from Chartered Surveyors with wide experience at senior level.

Special cases assistance will be considered for temporary accommodation and grants towards removal expenses.

CROYDON
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Estates Surveyor & Valuer, London Borough of Croydon, 1st Floor, 100, Park Road, Croydon CR9 3JY or telephone 4433. Ext: 2382.
Closing date for applications 12th June, 1974.

BOTTLING EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS

P.A. Milan (Established 1910) is setting up a U.K. factory to market their bottling equipment. The new factory must be run by a dynamic and efficient team. We are seeking:

SALES MANAGER
Candidates must have a thorough technical knowledge of speed lines in the bottling industry. He must be able to travel and work long hours and must have first class contacts at all levels. Offices will be in central London. We offer:

Annual Salary between six and seven thousand pounds.
Commission on the total sales of the new U.K. company.
Company car.
First year's salary guaranteed by contract.

SALES ENGINEER
Candidate is also required to have the necessary technical knowledge and sales experience of the industry and be able to travel and work closely with the Sales Manager running the organisation.

Annual Salary three thousand five hundred to four thousand pounds.
Plus benefits similar to the Sales Manager.
In writing to Fritchard, Engelfield and Tobin (Ref. 25 Great Castle Street, W.1.)

MANAGER PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

BARIC designs and sells computer systems, and processes customers' work on its own System 4 and 1900 computers at sites throughout the U.K. and Eire. The Company is seeking a Manager for the Personnel and Training Sector. He would propose policy to the M.D., and implement this policy once agreed, with the main aim of caring for the well-being of staff in their work, and providing optimum conditions for their personal development consistent with BARIC's primary task.

THE COMPANY
Founded 1970, as ICL subsidiary and an associate of Barclays Bank, BARIC is one of the two largest computer bureaux in the U.K. and Eire, 1,000 staff. Forecast turnover 1973/1974 is £5.2 million. BARIC is profitable and has been steadily growing since 1970. Organised with three operating sectors (area based) supported by strong central services - Personnel and Training, Financial Control and Accounts, Planning.

THE JOB
The Personnel and Training Manager reports to the M.D., and is responsible for proposing and implementing policy throughout the Company concerning organisational structure; manpower planning; role analysis and design; appraisals of performance, work and career needs; training, recruitment and conditions of employment. He is a member of BARIC's senior management group and is based in London. His sector has 12 professional staff, 3 reporting directly to him.

BARIC is a company that is doing something about the work problems and needs of its staff. Currently all staff in London, in collaboration with the Tavistock Institute, are engaged

BARIC
BARIC IS AN ICL/BARCLAYS BANK COMPANY

A. G. K. Bain,
Tavistock Institute of Human Relations,
120 Belsize Lane,
London, N.W.3.
or call 01-435 7111

SOUTH WALES GENERAL WORKS MANAGER

SALARY AROUND £5,000 PER ANNUM PLUS COMPANY CAR

THE COMPANY
Fast-expanding capital intensive Plastics Company undertaking major expansion. Location South Wales area.

THE JOB
The control and co-ordination of several manufacturing units producing different products.

THE MAN
Probably aged about 40 with proven works management experience, preferably in a medium sized capital intensive operation.

THE FUTURE
Future prospects for advancement to Board and profit sharing are excellent.

BOX No. 2766 C, THE TIMES.

South Wales PERSONNEL/TRAINING OFFICER

Salary around £4,000 per annum

THE COMPANY
Fast-expanding capital intensive Plastics Company undertaking major expansion. Location South Wales area.

THE JOB
Selection and training of all personnel.

THE MAN
Mid 30 plus. Experienced and preferably qualified in this field.

THE FUTURE
The Company places great importance on these areas as the key to expansion. Prospects therefore for a Board appointment and profit sharing are excellent.

Box 2765 C, The Times.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY LONDON

An Industrial Relations SECRETARY is required by a National Employers' Organisation in Westminster.

This is a responsible post, involving contact with Government Departments, allied bodies, members and trade unions; Committee and Conciliation Board work; and the preparation of analyses and reports.

Applicants should be aged 30-40; have a degree in law or economics; experience in industrial relations; and an aptitude for high quality written work. Salary in the range £4,000 to £5,000 depending on qualifications and experience.

Applications, giving full details, to the General Secretary, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, Romney House, Tufnell Street, London, SW1P 3DU.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALER

£12,000 +

An established world-wide American bank is seeking a Foreign Exchange Trading Manager for its Singapore branch and affiliate foreign exchange and funding operations. Individual would supervise 5 man trading room. Inquiries, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed to:

General Manager,
Box 2768 C,
Box 2768 C, The Times.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT also on pages 12 and 14

CJA RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No: 887374

OVERSEAS SALES NEGOTIATORS

Based - N.E. ENGLAND £3,800-£5,000 + BONUS + CAR
EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURER - PROCESS INDUSTRY - T/O CIRCA £10 MILLION

These vacancies are open to candidates aged 24-30, preferably single, who have a minimum of 18 months commercial/industrial experience of conducting business at a senior level. Responsibility will be to the Sales Director for the negotiation, development and servicing of profitable contracts of upwards of £100,000 each, with Shipbuilders and Shipowners in the World markets. A comprehensive 3 month product and field training will be provided, including approximately 3 months in Japan. Candidates must be highly profit orientated, adaptable, resilient and possess a strong commercial streak. Initial basic salary £3,800-£5,000 + bonus + car; contributory pension; life insurance; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference OSN3497/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TEL: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3578. TELEX 887374

PERSONNEL AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

HOLBORN - LONDON £3,000-£4,000
EXPANDING MEDIUM SIZED FIRM OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

An interesting appointment for an able administrator who is keen to establish this new and vital operation.

This vacancy calls for candidates aged 40-55 who can demonstrate successful administrative/personnel experience which will have been gained either in the public sector, services, commerce or industry. The selected candidate will be totally responsible to the partners for the smooth running of the office. This overall responsibility will include the recruitment of staff; the control of salaries, staff records, communications, post, print room, catering, library; and the liaison with the landlord and office cleaning contractors. The right man will have a friendly and diplomatic manner, possess a sense of humour, yet operate with the high degree of efficiency expected for this essential function. Initial salary negotiable £3,000-£4,000, pension and life assurance scheme being implemented. Applications in strict confidence under reference POA7808/TT will be forwarded unopened to our client unless you list companies to which they should not be forwarded in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (£7,386-£8,016) (subject to approval)

DEPUTY LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (£5,744 x 133 (3)-£6,143)

The post of Legal and Administrative Officer is a chief officer appointment with responsibility for the management of the administrative, committee and legal sections of the department. Certain staff will also be required to act for the Clerk and Chief Executive Officer but for all aspects of day to day management the responsibility will rest with the officer appointed.

The post of Deputy Legal and Administrative Officer is a senior appointment which will carry responsibility for the management of the legal services and involve attendance at Committees. Applicants for both appointments must be experienced Solicitors who have had considerable committee and management experience.

Application forms, returnable by the 3rd June, 1974 are obtainable from the Establishment Officer, Town Hall, Barnsley, S70 2TA.

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission for England and applications are restricted to local government staff serving in England (excluding London) or Wales.

A. Bleasby, Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.

CARPET FINISHING MANAGER

AROUND £10,000 per annum

One of Australia's leading carpet manufacturers are seeking a well qualified and highly experienced finishing manager for a continuous dyeing process for tufted carpet.

The successful applicant will be able to demonstrate a sound record of achievement in both the development and production fields. The position is located in Australia and a generous relocation allowance will be provided.

Interviews will be held in London during the next few weeks and applications giving full details of background and experience should be addressed to:

"FINISHING MANAGER,"
C/o Alexander Fraser and Son Ltd.,
Epworth House, City Road, London, EC1Y 1AP

WESTERN DIVISION OF THE WOODARD CORPORATION

GRENVILLE COLLEGE, BIDEFORD HEADMASTER

The Provost and Chapter of the Western Division of the Woodard Corporation invite applications for the post of Headmaster which will become vacant in September, 1975.

There are at present 320 boys aged from 11-18 years, 55 of whom are day boys. The present Headmaster is a member of S.H.M.I.S.

Candidates are invited to make application not later than 1st July, 1974 and these should be sent to the PROVOST, c/o S. R. PERRATT Esq., GOODLAND BULL & CO., BRIDGWATER HOUSE, CORPORATION STREET, TAUNTON.

From whom all particulars may be obtained. A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.

City firm with growing shipping practice seeks assistant SOLICITOR with two years or more experience in admiralty law who wishes to extend his experience into the commercial aspects of SHIPPING. Applications should be sent to FRESHFIELDS GRINDALL HOUSE 55 NEWGATE STREET LONDON EC1A 1LH (tel. 8587)

Appointments Vacant also on pages 12 and 13
GENERAL VACANCIES
Occupational or Social PSYCHOLOGIST
A national organization concerned with Health and Nutrition needs an occupational/social psychologist to organise selection, assessment, and training of group leaders, assist in Research and Statistical analysis.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN
invites applications for the post of
DRAMA OFFICER
The post will mainly be concerned with the development of regional theatres in England and will involve extensive travelling. Salary on the scale £2,396 to £3,029 under review.

BOOKKEEPER
We are looking for a qualified Bookkeeper to take charge of all financial matters at our distribution centre/warehouse in Enfield; to be directly responsible to the Managing Director. Good salary and friendly working conditions.

CAREERS IN INSURANCE BROKING
Lloyd's brokers, operating internationally, offer a few career opportunities to young men in the early 20s to 30s. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

A CONTINENTAL BANK
In London is looking for 2-3 young people (17-21) interested in foreign languages, mathematics and international banking. Some bank-ling experience is preferable but not essential. The bank will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

YOUTH AND COMMUNITY WORKER
For work amongst young people in an open approach in an inner city area. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

CITY SOLICITORS
Assistant to handle increasing volume of claims in respect of insurance clients. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

TRAINEE IN COMMODITIES
Expanding London-based International Commodity Brokers. We are looking for a trainee in commodities. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

HEAD FORESTER
Required, Autumn 1974 on Agricultural Estate. Full staff, good house, full pension scheme. Apply with details to: RABY ESTATES OFFICE, Standen, Durrant, Co. Durham, DL1 1NP.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
To assist in the running of a small business. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

GENERAL VACANCIES
SENIOR DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER
Head Recruiters Limited, Lake Road, Buntingford, Cambs. CB11 2JL. Tel: 0438 51111.

Mr. S. K. NEVATIA
c/o Mr. F. R. PURCELL - Director
Wantagehouse Brake and Signal Co. Ltd., 1 John Street, London, WC1N 2ES U.K.

PART-TIME ASSISTANT TO SALARIES OFFICER
ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN
There is a vacancy for an experienced Salaries Officer to assist the Salaries Officer in the work of the Council. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

TORY YOUTH TEAM
Youth Officers in the Conservative Party give the education and training of young people. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
Are you feeling the pinch? Earn more money in an American bank. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS
ALANGLATE LEGAL STAFF has many years' experience in the selection and recruitment of legal staff. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

TRUST ADMINISTRATOR
Required by Holborn solicitors. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

ASPREY & CO. LTD.
AUDIT
TROUBLE SHOOTER EUROPE
£4,000 NEG.
Truly international, this work is for a man in his 20s, well qualified with preferably some audit experience. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

HEAT-FRIG LTD.
CONTRACTS ENGINEER
To assist in the running of a small business. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

WORLD TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY
Two menial jobs required for two men in the early 20s. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

ACCOUNTANT HEAR HOW
You can develop your management potential with London-based firm. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

SALES AND MARKETING
SALES MANAGER
£4,000 P.A. PLUS CAR
Manage Sales Manager to be moved into a new position. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

BRITANNICA 3
We have thousands of people waiting to see Britannica 3
come and help us talk to them about it
You'll be making history in a way, for nothing like Britannica 3 has ever been seen before. It is a totally new shape of encyclopaedia—easier to understand, and much more useful in more ways to children and adults alike.

RUBBER TECHNOLOGIST/CHEMIST
Required to undertake research and development projects for an internationally known company in Peninsular Malaysia. The applicant should have B.Sc./A.I.R.I. with five years' experience in research and development together with some experience in production. It would be preferred if this experience was in rubber technology or rubber adhesives manufacture. The applicant should be in the age group of 30 to 35 years.

Busy Scandinavian Paper Agency
In pleasant modern office by Victoria station requires experienced Sales Office Manager. Must be used to working under pressure and to controlling staff. There is a pension scheme and a realistic salary will be paid. Details of past experience and salary required to: Company Secretary, ENSO MARKETING CO. LTD., 23 Lower Belgrave St., London SW1W 0NQ.

LIFE BEGINS AT 40
BILL J.—Aged 49
Earned £6,000 in first year.
HUGH L.—Aged 40
Earned £10,000 in first year.
Neither had sold before. They were both in management and were intelligent and ambitious. If you are mature and live within 30 miles of London, why not ring! 01-353 8171.

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH
required for Tripoli, immediately. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

GRADUATE
Wanted in September in large Day Prep. School near Reading. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

SUMMER JOBS OFFERED TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
We are looking for young teachers, aged minimum 21, to teach English to French students in July and August. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS
CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON requires a Principal Secretary. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

BRUNEI
6th Form Teachers
A number of teachers are required to assist in setting up and establishing 6th form provision within the State of Brunei. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

University of Birmingham
ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS
CENTRE OF WEST AFRICAN STUDIES—As a Director of a Centre of West African Studies, the Centre will be responsible for the administrative and financial aspects of the Centre. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

University of Cambridge
BRITISH ACADEMY MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECT
THE EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE
Research following on and extending the work of the British Academy Major Research Project on the Early History of Agriculture. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

Essex County Council
BASKELTON AND BRENTWOOD AREA
President of retired association of retired officers and women officers in approved areas. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS
Applications are invited for the Professorship of Mathematics which has become vacant upon the resignation of Professor W. D. Collins. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Applications are invited from graduates for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Biology. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

Papua New Guinea
University of Technology
ASSISTANT BURSAR (ADMINISTRATION)
The University wishes to appoint an Assistant Bursar responsible for the administration of the University's Auxiliary Services. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

University of Witwatersrand
CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURE AND HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
Applications are invited for the Chair of Architecture in the Department of Architecture in the Faculty of Architecture, Witwatersrand University. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

University of Liverpool
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
LECTURER IN ECOLOGICAL GENETICS
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Ecological Genetics in the Department of Botany. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

University of Aberdeen
CHAIR OF FRENCH
Applications are invited for the Chair of French in the Department of French. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF SEMIOTIC STUDIES
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Semiotic Studies in the Department of Semiotic Studies. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

University of London
ORGANIC ELECTROCHEMISTRY
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Organic Electrochemistry in the Department of Chemistry. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

University of Aberdeen
CHAIR OF FRENCH
Applications are invited for the Chair of French in the Department of French. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

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WELLS
Desire Counts new products exclusively. FX 41 Con Green Ed.

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In London for one month interested in importing and exporting or in exchange of business ideas. Willing to visit any part of U.K. if necessary. Box 2936 C, The Times.

AUSTRIAN WINE
Wishes to contact Distributors. Box 2937 C.

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AMERICAN BUSINESS expanding in U.K. Distribution available. Willing to invest in U.K. Box 2938 C.

SHIPBROKING FIRM WANTED
LONDON BASED SHIPPING GROUP wishes to acquire a well established firm of SHIPBROKERS or would consider a partial interest if necessary. Please reply to Box 2939 C, The Times.

FOR SALE
Ladieswear Manufacturer
1. Located in S. Ireland.
2. Net assets £450,000 (property £237,000).
3. Present turnover of £1.3m., capable of being increased.
4. Skilled long serving labour force.
5. Excellent modern single storey main factory with three cutting plants.
6. Suit company in need of additional production facilities.
7. Price asked £400,000.

TRANSFER BOOKS
SUBERMAN & PROVINCIAL STORES LIMITED
Notice is hereby given that the Registrar of Companies has received the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1974. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
SOLUBLE CORPORATION
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PUBLIC NOTICE
CHURCH COMMISSIONERS
Notice is hereby given that the Registrar of Companies has received the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1974. The work is varied and exciting. The level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is high. We will provide a full training programme. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses.

SALES MANAGER
SALARY UNLIMITED
We depend upon you. £2-30, experience and ability. Post offered by world famous Sherry Shippers—London office. Allied trade courses important though wide trade experience not essential. Please write giving curriculum vitae, present salary and interests plus details of references to the Personnel Director, 47 Reeve Street, London W.1.

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What Europe could lose if Mr Nixon is impeached

What has Europe to fear from the possible impeachment of President Nixon? Fears of condominium expressed by the French in particular, have been exaggerated, at times grossly so, but there is now reason to be anxious lest the pressures upon the President compel him to make concessions to the Russians at each of the three international conferences on arms control which would bring about agreement at the expense of his European allies.



President Nixon: A good friend to Europe.

Nixon can claim more credit for the successes of the new American diplomacy than his detractors will allow. The President may have adopted Dr Kissinger as a favour to Governor Rockefeller, but he has given the doctor his head. An agreement on strategic weapons at Salt 2, movement at Vienna which would reduce the production of American forces in Europe, and the signatures of Nixon and Brezhnev upon the declaration making the completion of the security conference at Helsinki in July, could be presented as triumphs in America.

The Western approach has many advantages. It is good sense to seek the reduction of American and Russian forces first. There is a distinct qualitative difference between the situations of the USA and the USSR, and that of Europe. Sure power reductions will affect only a tiny proportion of their forces; for many of the Europeans their entire territories lie within the area of reductions. The Western negotiators' position could crumble under pressure for quick results. It would not be in the European interest were the timetable to be changed, or the Western position on "associated measures" to be diluted.

We may come under similar pressures at Geneva. The Russians are in a hurry to wind up the proceedings by July. To that end the West will be urged to make concessions in "Basket 3"—the free movement of peoples and information—so as to complete the proceedings.

This would be very regrettable, not least because of the concessions already made to the Russians in the course of the 10 principles that are supposed to govern the conduct of relations between the states of Europe, that of the "inviolability of frontiers".

At the security conference Europe would appear to have two interests. First, to prevent the Russians from winning the right, through permanent machinery, to be consulted in the affairs of an evolving Community, and secondly, to oblige the Russians to accept free movement of peoples and ideas, a concept which so far they have chosen to interpret quite differently.

If the security conference is an international beauty contest between open and closed societies, any concessions to the Russians on the third basket would be at Cinderella's expense, and greatly to the advantage of the uglier of her two sisters.

It may be thrush to suggest that President Nixon in political extremis would in fact sacrifice the interests of his allies in favour of his own, for, whatever the truth about Watergate, the President has been a good friend of the alliance.

The same is true of Dr Kissinger, in spite of his tendency to play every instrument in the American diplomatic band. But Europe has never been more vulnerable. Death and desert have afflicted her of late leaders. In the place of men of vision have come the accountants in search of national advantage. They must take care lest Europe lose the game even before it is played.

Julian Critchley
Mr Critchley is the rapporteur of the Western European Union Assembly's defence committee.

Innocent victims of the intellectual consumer society

Bernard Levin

This column is about a murderer. Or rather, it is about a new kind of photographic lens, through the murderer never saw or even heard of the lens, and it played no part in bringing him to book. And yet the murderer and the lens—and Mr John Lennon and the other matter—are bound in a symbiotic union the implications of which we would do well to heed.

For the past two weeks, in the *Sunday Times* colour magazine, the distinguished West Indian novelist, Mr V. S. Naipaul, has been giving an account of the life and times of Michael Malik, alias Michael de Freitas, alias Michael X, who is now under sentence of death in Trinidad for the murder of an associate of his, Joseph Skerrett. Malik was also charged with the murder of an Englishman called Blake Jamal, an American Negro fanatic of the same type as Malik, and even more successful at conning the more gullible in this country, especially in the newspaper world. Gale Benson was then living with Jamal and helping to promote him; to many people she insisted that he was God, though she did not tell me that, and I do not think I would have believed her if she had. I did not write about him.

Such a world needs gods no less than the ancient world did. It makes them out of a Hakim Jamal, and sometimes gets murdered for his pains; it makes them out of a Che Guevara or a Ho Chi Minh, whereas others get murdered for their pains. It makes them out of a Ronald Biggs or an Angela Davis, a Leila Khaled or a Godfather.

And it makes them, again and again, out of those who appear from the infinite variety of sub-cultures that sleep from side to side in the bilges of our society, and mump and gag, and coper and yodel, and strut

and free their hour upon the stage, and then, are heard no more. Just "back a couple of innocent of me" as John Lennon. There is nothing wrong with Mr Lennon that could not be cured by standing him upside down and shaking him gently until whatever is inside his head falls out. It is not his fault—he appears to be a gentle and bewildered soul—that the sportsmen's racket about Michael Malik were laid to rest by his mere presence in Malik's house; and it is certainly not his fault that Joseph Skerrett and Gale Benson were laid to rest rather more abruptly shortly afterwards. But there is a; such is our world, and such its values, that even in Trinidad, which is full of the very people our own society takes up to make itself feel good, and drop when it is bored, the name of Lennon worked most potent voodoo.

I met Malik once; I was doing a series of half-hour television interviews at the time, and somebody had suggested that Malik, who was making a deal of money at that time as the head of a "black power" organization in this country (as it turned out, the organization existed only on paper—he gave no prospectus), might make a good subject for one of the programmes. We spent an hour or so together, but a few minutes were really all that was needed; he was obviously living in a world of fantasy, one of those figures

who devise a personality for themselves and then persuade some of the sillier people in our society to accept it as real. Not long afterwards, his imaginary organization collapsed; he was imprisoned for a year on a charge under the Race Relations Act (it was a lamentable case, incidentally—he had been doing no more than "talking big" about killing white men); Mr Nigel Samuel, son of the property millionaire, who had financially backed another of Malik's pet projects, an urban centre to provide money; on bail on another charge, Malik fled to Trinidad, where the fantasy took him over completely, and ended in death.

By an even odder chance, I also met Gale Benson once. She called on me to urge me to write about a man called Blake Jamal, an American Negro fanatic of the same type as Malik, and even more successful at conning the more gullible in this country, especially in the newspaper world. Gale Benson was then living with Jamal and helping to promote him; to many people she insisted that he was God, though she did not tell me that, and I do not think I would have believed her if she had. I did not write about him.

These were my reflections as I finished the second part of Mr Naipaul's account of the short life of Michael Malik. And then I idly turned the pages, and discovered that an expert photographer had examined the lens of a certain brand of camera, and pronounced it good. The manufacturer, understandably, had illustrated the advertisement for it with an enlargement of a picture, taken with the magic lens, of a lens testing chart, to show how clear, even when greatly enlarged, the picture remains. Instead of a lens testing chart, to show how clear, even when greatly enlarged, the picture remains. Instead of a lens testing chart, to show how clear, even when greatly enlarged, the picture remains. Instead of a lens testing chart, to show how clear, even when greatly enlarged, the picture remains.

And, after all, why should it not? A crazy con-man convinces a girl with nothing better to do than he is God; another, hardly less crazy, is puffed up like a balloon with hot air of our society's search for a taste to satisfy old appetites. When the balloon bursts, takes murder; and it all, anxious to seek a sign, and find it in the presence of John Lennon, and murder that is well.

M Giscard: success for fortune's favourite

M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing becomes at the age of 48 the youngest President of the French Republic for three quarters of a century, since Casimir-Perier, in 1894—as befits a man who throughout his campaign has constantly presented himself as the youngest of the future, putting paid to past political quarrels and divisions; and whose election, breaking down old party frameworks, will mark the coming to power and responsibility of a new generation of Frenchmen.



What is remarkable is that he succeeds in conveying this youthful image in spite of a long experience of politics and of government. In 1959 he became, at the age of 33, the youngest minister of the Fifth Republic, has held office for a total of 11 years, with an interruption from 1966 to 1969. What is equally remarkable is that, in spite of being Finance Minister since 1962, in a country which hates paying taxes, he has in recent years regularly topped the popularity polls of all French political leaders in government or in opposition.

bin the opportunity to consolidate his position as a political personality in his own right, the leader of a small party, allied to the majority, the Independent Republicans; a spiritual home for all the right of centre forces which had not rallied Gaullism and the nucleus of the new majority party, which has now brought him to the Elysee Palace.

Dilemma facing India on nuclear power

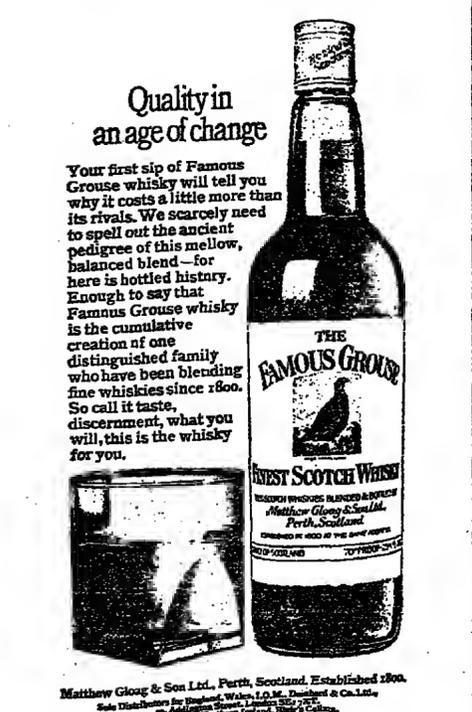
Last Saturday, nine years and eight months after the Chinese announced the detonation of their first nuclear device, the Indian Atomic Energy Commission announced the explosion of a nuclear device, underground, somewhere in the Rajasthan desert of north-western India. The commission's announcement emphasized that India was interested in studying peaceful uses for nuclear explosives, but the real significance is in demonstrating that India is well on the way to mastering nuclear bomb technology.

The demand for an Indian bomb goes back to 1964, when large sections of Indian public opinion were worried about the prospects of China using her nuclear weapons capability against India. In 1965, a group of 86 Congress Party MPs signed a memorandum to the Prime Minister, Mr Shastri, urging him to abandon the Government's policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

All this seems a far cry from the bland statements on atomic energy made in the early of the Nehru era. On October 1957, Mr Nehru said: "We are interested in atomic energy for social purposes. Atomic energy represents a tremendous potential. If this power can be utilized we use hydro-electric power, we use atomic energy for the same time. Experts agree that India could build a own short range ballistic missile with a range of more 2,000 miles within three years."

Shyam Bhatnagar
The author is a research fellow at Wadham College, Oxford.

The FAMOUS GROUSE SCOTCH WHISKY



to hand over to him practically a two-hour budget speech stuffed with facts and figures without so much as a piece of paper in front of him. "The devil of a man, merely listening to him makes one feel intelligent and honest," how deputy from the Midi once remarked. What was true of parliament was also true of his electoral audiences during the Presidential campaign. He raised them up to his intellectual level, never talking down to them, making them feel that, thanks to him, they had some inkling of the arcane mysteries of high finance.

This almost inevitable progress towards a "national destiny" received a brutal setback when in 1966 Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was made to carry the blame for a highly unpopular deflationary policy and was, as he put it, "discharged down to them, making them feel that, thanks to him, they had some inkling of the arcane mysteries of high finance."

He himself said in a broadcast last week: "I am accused of being cold. I think this is untrue. I think I am reserved, because that is my nature, and because that is much like you. But, you know, reserved people feel as strongly as others do. That is why, in this campaign, I said I wanted to look France through the eyes. But I also would like to appeal to her heart."

Charles Hargrove

Changes

Grace Foakes is 73. She was born in Wapping in the year Queen Victoria died. She started writing her reminiscences to give herself something to do, and might be some distant, very expensive, but I don't think so. Not without the people."

Real art

Outside at Lord's yesterday, a lady match was being played between MCC and the Indians. "Nobody's going to win this match," said a steward disdainfully, as he overlooked retired barristers, bankers, and bureaucrats slumbering in the all-weather seats.

Belt up

The freedom to leap into a car and, unfettered, zoom down the highway, is a valued element of the American way of life. Americans resent anything which threatens to compromise it. This is possibly a reason why they are reluctant to strap themselves in with seat belts and have resisted efforts to persuade them to do so.

Troupers

"We'll meet again," sang Lynn at many an ENSA concert during the war, and the intention is in the music of the former Ballet Rambert dancer Iris Loraine. She has set up a support for an ENSA unit to meet and discuss the days but to help any of the 10,000 artists, who ate and who may have fallen off times.

Getting there is half the fun

Even so pacific an event as the Chelsea Flower Show is not immune from the effects of our current disorders. Dicksons of Hawkhurst, near Belfast, the long-established seed merchant, were so hampered by local difficulties and airline disruption that they barely got their roses to the show on time.

Quality in an age of change

Your first sip of Famous Grouse whisky will tell you why it costs a little more than its rivals. We scarcely need to spell out the ancient pedigree of this well-balanced blend—for here is hotted history. Enough to say that Famous Grouse whisky is the cumulative creation of one distinguished family who have been blending fine whiskies since 1800. So call it taste, discernment, what you will, this is the whisky for you.

Insecurity

It may be necessary to do with the embattled atmosphere which prevails in Washington, but it is becoming increasingly rare for visitors—even distinguished

Shyam Bhatnagar

By popular request, our signs has broadened to include ambiguous ones. This collection, from H. M. Williams, is to be seen on a car park near Virginia Water.

Shyam Bhatnagar

I think they are beginning to take over. A. K. Gallows says a compliment to the nation's Labour Party. "With the coming of EDP/4/215."

Shyam Bhatnagar

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Groceries price cutting plan is condensed but made tougher

By Hugh Clayton
The Government has revised its plan for holding down grocery prices...

Wage rates held steady in April

By Melvyn Westlake
Average earnings showed a strong recovery in March following the ending of three-day working...

WAGE RATES

Table with columns: Month, Hourly rate, Average weekly earnings, % change on previous month.

Slowdown in growth of money supply

By Ian Morrison
Banking statistics for the four weeks to April 17, released yesterday, show that the growth of the broad version of the money supply (M3) slowed down...

Overseas sales surge helps ICI to double first-quarter profits

By Anthony Rowley
Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's largest industrial group, virtually doubled its profits in the first quarter of this year...

'Hammered' Mitton may owe clients over £1m

By Our Financial Editor
Clients of Mitton, Butler, Priest, a London stockbroker company 'hammered' at the end of March, could be owed over £1m...

Property sector worried by the prospect of large scale sales needed to raise cash

Christopher Wilkins
The prospect of substantial property sales by the Lyons group and the Stern group is causing deep concern in the property market...

Prime rate increase by First Chicago

From Frank Vogl
Washington, May 20
The First National Bank of Chicago led the way again today with another prime rate rise...

Aerospatiale to build wings for Hawker's HS 146 airliner

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
The French aircraft manufacturing group Aerospatiale is to build the wings for the Hawker Siddeley HS 146, a new British airliner...

Statoil discovery near Brent field

By Roger Vielvoide
Energy Correspondent
Yet another major oilfield has been found in the North Sea to the east of the Shetlands...

Giscard victory boosts franc, but market cautious

From Richard Wigg
Paris, May 20
In an immediate 'salute' to M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for his presidential victory, the franc improved generally today on Paris money markets...

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for various commodities and currencies, including Rises, Falls, and Equities.

THE POUND

Table showing exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, S Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, and Yugoslavia.

On other pages

Table listing business appointments, company meeting reports, and other financial news items.

ANZ BANK ITERIM STATEMENT
The Directors of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited have declared an interim dividend...

Statoil discovery near Brent field
large and extends into British waters. But the possibility that it is an extension of the big Shell/Esso Brent field has been ruled out.

How the markets moved
The Times index: 119.25-0.23
F.T. index: 299.7-1.1

AVERYS LIMITED
Weighing, Testing and Measuring Machines

ITALSIDER IN 1973

Finsider Group

The General Meeting of Shareholders in ITALSIDER was held at the company's head office in Via Corsica 4, Genoa, on 30th April under the chairmanship of Enrico Redaelli Spreafico. The shareholders unanimously approved the reports by the Board of Directors and the Committee of Auditors, as well as the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account at 31st December, 1973.

ITALSIDER's trading results during the previous year were satisfactory. The company's higher earnings that had been made possible by the more favourable market situation and its increased production, despite losses due to strikes during the first quarter, helped to offset the sharp rises in all costs and to create a profit margin.

Following L. 102,900 million provision for depreciation, the year ended with a profit of L. 19,800 million which, together with other balance sheet available funds, fully covered losses during previous years.

In 1973 ITALSIDER produced 9,141,000 metric tons of steel, 44% of total national output, while its turnover was L. 1,032,900 million.

The company's marketing policy to satisfy the requirements of Italian industry to the extent possible: 90.6% of rolled steel was delivered to the home market, compared with 83.2% in 1972 and 79.9% in 1971. Deliveries to the Italian market rose by 21% over the preceding year, while exports fell by 38%. Prices on the internal market were held at levels that were generally lower than the average in outside countries.

Substantial new plant was constructed and commissioned in all factories, in particular in Taranto where works that will double the size of the iron and steel complex are due to be virtually completed in 1974. In all its production units, ITALSIDER is heavily committed towards finding a solution to ecological problems and improving working conditions.

On 31st December last year the company employed 49,000. The Directors' report stated that following settlement of the dispute on the renewal of the national engineering workers' labour contract, an additional agreement has also been reached on a supplementary contract between the company and its workers. ITALSIDER has concentrated its efforts on the vocational training of those in its employ, keeping them abreast of the latest developments.

Through continuous consultation with the unions, it has embarked upon concrete measures in this field under the new structure for its work force. The basic features of organisational reform have also been introduced, the aim being to achieve closer participation and maximum decentralisation of responsibilities.

Despite the general situation in which costs are constantly rising, especially the price of raw materials, the commissioning of new plant and more intensive use of recently installed equipment should enable ITALSIDER to compete increasingly effectively with the leading world iron and steel industries and to satisfy the growing need for steel in Italy, under what is hoped will be normal production conditions.

Following the resignation of Tullio Masturzo and Tullio Torchiani from the Board and the death of Domenico Tacconi, Sanzio Dainotti, Prof. Salvatore Guidotti and Licio Quarantino were nominated by the General Meeting by acclamation as members of the Board to which they had already been co-opted.

The Meeting was attended by shareholders holding or representing 214,300,056 shares, equivalent to 82% of the share capital.

Many of the shareholders spoke in the course of the Meeting and replied to the questions raised there given by the Chairman, Enrico Redaelli Spreafico, and the Managing Director, Luigi Pittaluga.



Pre-tax profits top £1 million

Confident of future

RESULTS
Turnover for the past year was higher by 37.6% and profits before tax increased by 70.5%. The dividend is the maximum permitted and a one-for-two scrip issue is proposed.

PROSPECTS
The Company has been quick to take advantage of the tremendous upsurge in the demand for civil engineering work associated with the discovery and exploitation of oil and natural gas in the North Sea. The current level of the order book will ensure a further increase in turnover this year and the future of the group is viewed with confidence.

	1974	1973	1972
Year ended 31st January			
Turnover	£1,150	£1,015	£,787
Profit before Tax	1,052	617	210
Profit after Tax	550	360	171
Net Dividend	2,254p	2,10p	1,83p
Earnings per share	11.63p	7.62p	3.61p

F J C LILLEY LIMITED
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS

The Annual General Meeting will be held in Glasgow at 12 noon on Tuesday 4th June 1974.

Marine engineers call for state finance to back seabed technology

By Roger Vielvme
Energy Correspondent

A British oceanic authority to coordinate and stimulate the development of the marine engineering industry was suggested yesterday by the British National Committee on Ocean Engineering (BNCOE).

The suggestion comes in evidence to the study group set up by the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology to investigate national policy on seabed engineering.

The development of underwater engineering techniques has been pushed into prominence by the discovery of offshore oil reserves in areas where the water is too deep for conventional production methods. Several solutions to the problems are being developed but, as yet, there is no coordinated policy.

BNCOE envisages that the

authority would be a statutory board supported by both the state and the marine engineering industry. The Government should allocate an annual budget in the region of £125m for the "support and development of Britain's participation in marine activities" matched by a similar amount from industry, it adds.

The £250m was related to the present rates of investment in these activities and the need to develop "big technology". At the head of the authority would be a prominent figure with at least as great a political and business stature as the chairman of the nationalised industries. He would have ready access to the Prime Minister and other senior ministers.

Overall responsibility for the authority would rest with the Secretary of State for Industry. The Government would provide a direct income for the organization and the remainder would

come from other Government departments or bodies—both private and public—for whom work was undertaken by the authority.

In its evidence the committee said: "While the principal aim of the BNCOE must be to promote the interest of professional engineers, and through them the public at large, we had in the field of ocean activities a situation which can only be improved by other actions of the Government to provide a framework within which engineers can work for the benefit of the community as a whole.

Seabed engineering was an extension of several existing branches of engineering in new or under-developed groupings, often on scales greater than had been encountered on land. There was the need to establish broad new interfaces to bring together the resources required and give them the impetus needed to make progress.

Rail-oriented Tunnel aim scorned by MP

By Michael Bailly
Transport Correspondent

This Government does not have money in abundance for "grandiose projects of national prestige" such as the Channel Tunnel, Mr Leslie Huchfield, MP, Labour's transport specialist, said yesterday. He questioned current attempts to help British Rail by making the project more rail-oriented.

"It is a little late in the day to promote the Channel Tunnel as the great saviour of British Railways," he told the eastern section of the Road Haulage Association in Ipswich yesterday. "The minister told the House a month ago that all the figures were being reexamined with a view to making the whole thing more rail-oriented, but I don't see how that can happen.

"Our treaty with the French

forbids the tunnel operating authority to discriminate between road and rail traffic and most of the estimates show that carrying cars and lorries on the rolling underwater motorway will be more profitable than straight train traffic. The Channel Tunnel Co, dominated by Rio Tinto-Zinc, aren't in this to help the railways; they're in it for the money. And a taxpayer's guarantee makes sure they can't lose out.

Financial stringency and the decision to put things like housing first meant there would be little money for transport—either road or rail—under this government, Mr Huchfield said. Meanwhile the great debate still rages within the Labour movement on how the objective of a "coordinated, integrated transport system" should be achieved.

Insurance men say EEC 'vital for our future'

A strong plea for Britain's continued membership of the European Community Market came yesterday from Mr Francis Perkins, president of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers.

The choice as I see it is either for Britain to throw its full weight in building a United States of Europe or to face the possibility of becoming by the end of the century the peasants of Europe.

Investigations had shown that the growth of insurance kept in line with the pace of economic growth. "If the British economy were to decline—as I believe it would if we came out of the Community—then we are condemning ourselves to a reduced rate of business at home and an inability to retain our position in world insurance.

"I believe that our continued membership of the Community is utterly vital to our future

in the CIB's annual meeting in London, and he said the European Commission as a "persuader" of governments, "It cannot, need not and, indeed, must not accept or expect industrial, commercial, legal or fiscal changes by individual governments for which there is no political will."

Mr Perkins stressed the importance of the British insurance industry to the national economy, as evidenced by its £42m contribution to invisible income in 1972.

Recent research had shown that more than £1,000m a year in premium income from overseas flowed into the United Kingdom markets as a result of insurance brokers' activities. "The CIB was conscious of the need for an even better basis of understanding with Whitehall," he said.

FMC chief speaks out for British aid policy

Sir John Stratton, president of FMC, called yesterday for a five-year plan with annual reviews to overcome cyclical phases in meat production.

"It is too much to hope that our minister can start by selling the case for a five-year plan to his colleagues to solve the long-term problem, while at the same time obtaining agreement to plug the obvious short-term holes," he asked.

John said at the opening of a new abattoir at Castle Bromwich, that succeeding governments had been "consistently faint-hearted and guilty of short-term thinking on the question of meat supplies."

Although Britain's system of guaranteed payments had often been derided as if it was a charity to farmers, now that it had been abolished because of EEC entry it could be seen as the instrument of a coherent food policy. The stability, order and security it had brought had disappeared with it.

Vehicle exhaust system said to offer economies

A vehicle exhaust system which claims to cut fuel costs, reduce noise level and lessen pollution has been developed by a small Leeds company and is being evaluated by Leeds University.

Tests so far have shown that the system could save passenger transport authorities and heavy vehicle operators as much as 11p in the £1.

The men who have developed the system, Mr Arthur Hey-Shilton and Mr John Fitzpatrick, partners in Precision Equipment (Leeds), originally developed a silencer which cut noise levels by up to 15 per cent.

Patent news

Hovercraft principle for ship repairs

The British Hovercraft Corporation suggests in BP 1 349 093 that the basic hovercraft principle may be used to facilitate the repair of large ships, such as oil tankers, in dry dock.

When such a ship has a damaged skin on part of its hull bottom, a repair unit is positioned inside the hull, on the side that area in dry dock. The unit, which weighs about 1,000 tons and is provided with lateral skirts and is raised slightly off the ground in hover fashion by air pumped under high pressure into the space defined by the skirts.

The floating repair unit can now be moved crabwise until directly under the damaged area of the hull. It has large inflatable cushions, in collapsed state inside the skirt are then inflated under extremely high pressure to ram the repair unit fit or up upwards against the damaged hull.

Safer car seats

Ford Motor Company in BP 1 348 873 explains how, with conventional car seats, there is a risk that the occupant will

slide forward and down in his seat in a crash, even if he is wearing a safety belt. This can mean that his knees are smashed on the dashboard.

Ford now proposes that all seats should be built in bucket form with the central part lower than the front and have a hinged barrier to forward sliding in a crash.

The barrier takes the form of a deformable bar of expanded metal which is padded.

Motorcycle cooling

Mr Francis Sheppard, of Oddy, Leicester, in BP 1 348 989 contends that conventional four-stroke motor cycle engines of the opposed cylinder type (with cylinder pairs arranged oppositely end-to-end and the crankshaft between) are a problem to mount correctly.

If mounted horizontally, along the bike, the rear cylinder is shielded from cooling air if mounted horizontally across the bike the cylinder heads are exposed to damage and create an irritating reaction.

Mr Sheppard believes that the answer is to mount the cylinders along the vehicle length but with the rear cylinder slanted upward and rearward below the front end of the saddle. The front cylinder, he says, should be slanted downward and forward below the level of the rear cylinder.

Adrian Hope

Business appointments

Mr R. Thornton as Debenhams' chief executive

Mr R. C. Thornton has been elected to the board of Debenhams and will become chief executive of the group on July 1. (Business diary, page 23)

Mr R. F. Nicholas has been made managing director of the Midlands Electric Manufacturing Co.

Mr Alec Russell joined the board of the Princes Group. Mr R. Cook and Mr D. J. Welch have become executive directors of Bankers Trust International and Mr C. M. Cogan is director of the group on July 1. (Business diary, page 23)

Mr B. Rowland has become managing director of the Bentley Publishing Group's trade book division and Mr R. J. Chopping has been made managing director of the group. Mr J. P. Reddy are to be non-executive directors.

Mr W. B. Rowland has become managing director of the Bentley Publishing Group's trade book division and Mr R. J. Chopping has been made managing director of the group. Mr J. P. Reddy are to be non-executive directors.

Mr Ben Franklin has become a director of Dalgety Porters. Mr Geoffrey Farrington, chairman and managing director of Crimpell, has become chairman of the British Throwsters Association in succession to Mr Tom Fraser, managing director of Chapman Fraser.

Mr Owen Green, managing director of ETC, has been named as president of the British Rubber Manufacturers' Association. He succeeds J. F. Swanborough, managing director of the Avon Rubber Co, who retires as president after a second term.

Mr D. Wilson, of Walsall Conduits, has been elected chairman of the British Electrical Systems Association, and Mr M. T. Gilbert, of Gilflex Conduits, has been chosen as vice chairman.

Mr P. E. West has been named managing director of the Property, Equity and Life Assurance Co. Mr W. C. Lynch, seconded from Irish Shipping, has been made chief executive of Seaboard, the consortium to service Irish offshore oil and gas exploration formed by B & Q together with the Fitzwilliam industrial group and Irish Shipping. The other directors are Sir Basil Groulding (chairman) and Mr W. J. C. Milne (Fitzwilliam). Mr J. MacLurgin, Sley and Mr E. R. A. Kelly (P & O), and Mr Redmond Gallagher and Mr O. Hodgins (Irish Shipping).

Mr W. L. Matthews has become managing director of Notte Brode & Co. Mr A. Porter managing director of B. Kirk (Construction) and Mr J. Armstrong, Mr J. L. Fox and Mr R. W. Lowcock directors of B. E. Kirk (Construction). Mr J. E. Kasche becomes chairman of Notte Brode & Co and B. E. Kirk (Construction).

Mr M. S. Harrod and Mr R. W. Mayes have been named executive vice-presidents of the Kansas Aircraft Co of Wichita, Kansas. They will serve on the board and the executive committee.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited

The Annual General Meeting of Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited was held yesterday in London. The Chairman, Mr. F. E. P. Sandilands, addressing shareholders commented on the 1974 first quarter's results. He said:

Our net written Fire, Accident and Marine premiums are £192 million against £159 million for the first quarter of last year but the two figures are not strictly comparable because this year we are consolidating the figures of "Delta-Lloyd" which has contributed just over £13 million of premiums. There is an underwriting loss for the first quarter of this year of £4.5 million, which includes a loss of £300,000 from "Delta-Lloyd", against £6.8 million last year.

Investment income contributes £16.1 million, which includes £1.8 million from "Delta-Lloyd", against £11.5 million last year. Life profits and our share of associated company profits amount to £1.1 million compared with £1.3 million last year. After deducting loan interest and minorities the pre-tax profit comes out at £8 million against £2.7 million a year ago. After providing for taxation the net profit is £4.5 million against £1.8 million and earnings per share are 2.22p against .9p.

These much better results are due first to an improvement in our underwriting experience in most parts of the world though in Canada the Fire experience has deteriorated; and we have taken a more cautious view of our current Australian results than we did a year ago and have not drawn upon the provision for 1974 losses in that country that we made in the accounts for the year 1973. While there is an underwriting loss in the United States which is usual in the first quarter, our experience there is substantially unchanged.

The second reason for our better results is that investment income is continuing to benefit from the prevailing high interest rates and also from the sales of U.S. Equities early in 1973 and the reinvestment of the proceeds in short term bonds.

The results for the first quarter of any year should not be regarded as a guide to those for the year as a whole but it is nonetheless satisfactory to report that we have made a good start in 1974.

I have already paid tribute in my Review of last year's results to our management and staff throughout the world. Mr. Dunlop and his senior management team, both here in head office and in our operating divisions in the many countries where we do business, bear a very heavy burden of responsibility and a formidably heavy work load. It is due to their tireless efforts and determination that the extremely creditable results which we have had before us to-day are largely due and I know the shareholders will wish me to thank them all on their behalf.

Results for the three months ended 31st March 1974

The following are the estimated and unaudited results of the Company for the three months to the 31st March 1974 together with comparative figures for the same period to the 31st March 1973 and the actual results for the year 1973.

	3 months to 31 March 1974 (Estimate)	3 months to 31 March 1973 (Estimate)	Year 1973 (Actual)
Net Written Premiums	191.7	159.3	642.2
Fire, Accident and Marine			
Underwriting			
Fire, Accident and Marine	(-).45	(-).68	(-).55
Investment Income	16.1	11.5	59.5
Life Assurance Profits	.8	.7	2.7
Share of Associated Company's Profits	.3	.6	2.6
Trading Profit	12.7	6.0	59.3
Loan Interest	4.5	3.1	15.5
Minorities	.2	.2	.7
Profit before Taxation	4.7	3.3	16.2
Taxation	8.0	2.7	43.1
Taxation	3.5	.9	16.7
Profit after Taxation	4.5	1.8	26.4
Earnings per Share	2.22p	.90p	12.99p

As usual, the results of the Company's overseas operations have been converted at rates of exchange ruling at the close of the periods reported above. As announced at the end of April, we have sold 36% of our Head Office, St. Helen's, to three major U.K. Pension Funds for approximately £30.0m.

20th May 1974

Insure with
Commercial Union Assurance



INTERIM STATEMENT

WOOLWORTH

Interim Report

Three months ended 30th April 1974

The Board of Directors present the following statement of profit of the company and its subsidiaries for the three months ended 30th April 1974 with comparative figures for 1973/1974:

	3 months ended 30th April 1974	3 months ended 30th April 1973	4 months ended 30th April 1973	13 months ended 31st Jan. 1974
Total turnover (note 1)	£7,829	9,181	117,483	462,575
Less Value added tax	5,888	2,187	2,187	22,884
Turnover (excluding value added tax)	£1,941	6,994	115,296	439,691
Trading profit before depreciation	6,224	8,208	8,916	48,225
Less depreciation of fixed assets	1,718	1,022	1,383	4,765
Interest paid less received	8,108	7,188	8,533	43,460
Profits received	(553)	(743)	11	(1,120)
Profits on sale of properties and investments after adjusting for depreciation of investments	79	85	83	284
Profit before taxation	4,673	7,446	9,126	43,310
Taxation (note 2)	2,430	3,500	4,300	19,884
Profit after taxation	2,243	3,946	4,826	23,426

Notes: 1. Value added tax commenced on 1st April 1973 and has been included in total turnover to make comparison with the earlier periods shown in the statement above, for part of which sales included purchases tax.

2. Corporation tax has been provided at the rate of 52% for the 3 months ended 30th April 1974, compared with the composite rate of 47.2% for the earlier periods shown in the statement above.

Due to the effects of the three-day week on consumer spending and the difficulties in obtaining some supplies, sales during the period were insufficient to offset the very heavy increases in both wage costs and general operating costs.

The present profit margins are already within the reference levels permitted by recent legislation which therefore does not immediately affect the company. However the full implications of the legislation on the retail trade as a whole have yet to emerge and it is too early to make any firm prediction as to profits for the full financial year.

F. W. WOOLWORTH AND CO. LIMITED
Woolworth House, 242/244, Marylebone Road, London NW1 6JL.

BANCO DI SICILIA

Chartered Bank with Head Office in Palermo
Capital and Reserve L. 92,775,175,916
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1973
(in millions of lire)

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital and reserve	92,038	Cash in hand and available	149,459
Special reserve	1,046	Investments	786,267
Development funds	83,894	Holdings and development loans	33,098
Registered bonds in issue	139,365	Advances in lire	2,321,133
Advances in foreign currencies	2,437,593	Advances in foreign currencies	353,251
Accounts and deposits in lire and in foreign currencies	777,041	Premises	19,074
Debtures outstanding		Customers' liabilities for guarantees forward securities and forward exchange transactions	233,109
Transfers of bills rediscounted and advances assigned	121,068	Provincial tax collection agencies	115,954
Outstanding guarantees forward securities and forward exchange contracts	233,109	Sundry debtors and miscellaneous assets	518,346
Provincial tax collection agencies	116,285	Accruals and prepayments	24,731
Amortisation fund—premises	1,599		
Sundry creditors and miscellaneous liabilities	487,444		
Accruals and prepayments	57,823		
Profit for the year	1,242		
	4,528,547	Total assets	4,528,547
Total	2,168,168	Liability and contra accounts	2,168,168
Liability and contra accounts	6,898,715		6,898,715

The General Board of the Bank, convened in ordinary session on 30 April, 1974, approved the balance sheet and accounts for 1973, the principal items being the following: the increase to Lit. 3,438,000 million (+27%) in funds entrusted to the Bank and the increase to Lit. 2,675,000 million (+28%) in ordinary and special loans. Banking and liquidity reserve assets reached Lit. 910,000 million. After the allocation of the net profits the Bank's capital funds totalled Lit. 92,775 million, of which Lit. 53,647 million represent reserves.

For the future: new investment, greater security of employment, bigger exports

Addressing stockholders at the 47th Annual General Meeting of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, held in London on May 20th, the Chairman, Sir Jack Callard, said: "You will have received the Annual Report for 1973 and I do not need to add much in the way of general comment on a very successful year—the best in ICI's history."

"Group profits speak for themselves: at £311 million before tax they were more than double those in 1972, and by a long way the highest we have ever achieved. I have two regrets: that because of inflation this is less than it seems, and that our results cannot be reflected—because of counter-inflation legislation—in a dividend increase of more than five per cent over that paid last year."

INVALUABLE STRENGTHS

"For virtually the whole year the tide was going our way, with demand for our products running at a very high level in the United Kingdom, and throughout the world. We were able to turn this situation to good account because the policies and investments of previous years had given us invaluable strengths."

"We had the production capacity we needed, with nearly all plants working smoothly near their designed rate of output or above it."

"We had the markets: our spread of manufacturing interests overseas, and our world-wide export outlets, meant that, while still serving customers in this country, we could benefit from the higher prices and opportunities elsewhere. More than half our profits and fifty-seven per cent of our sales were made overseas, and our exports rose by thirty-eight per cent. To Common Market countries they increased by sixty-three per cent; and whereas we do not claim this as a result of joining the EEC, the figure should be of interest to anyone who doubts the value to industry of Britain's membership."

"We had the products—the outcome of a vigorous research and capital programme. And we had the human resources—people of many skills and nationalities, progressively accounting for higher output per head and narrowing the productivity gap between ICI and the best of its competitors."

"These strengths are worth emphasising now because they will continue to be important to the Group's prosperity. When I talk of the Group's prosperity, I am not thinking just of the dividends we pay or the salaries we earn. I am thinking also of the jobs we provide, our contribution to the United Kingdom's national revenue, and our contribution to the balance of payments—a net £220 million last year. I am thinking, too, of the massive research effort we must mount in order to discover products such as our heart drugs, which have brought to some millions of people throughout the world the chance of a prolonged and more active life. I am pleased that, in these ways, the Com-

pany has contributed to the increase in wealth and health of this country and of the many countries in which we operate. The performance of our companies in Europe, Canada, the United States, Australasia and elsewhere has paralleled our activities here."

CASH POSITION

"I should like to comment on financial matters. Apart from the record profits, the return on assets employed was also a record at eighteen per cent."

"The charge for taxation, at £130 million, was considerably more than in 1972 because of the greater profits and higher tax rate. Credits to profits in respect of Government grants were little changed. After taxation and grants, and after allowing for the share of profits applicable to minorities and for preference dividends, the profit applicable to ICI ordinary stockholders was £183 million. This was almost exactly double the 1972 figure, and stockholders could quite reasonably have looked for significantly higher dividends, but, as I mentioned earlier, we are not permitted to increase them by more than five per cent over 1972's level of 14p (gross). You will know that the second dividend, paid on 5th April at the rate of 5.25p per share, was declared at a second interim because the Annual General Meeting had to be postponed and the Board wanted stockholders to receive their dividend at the normal time; you will be asked later in the Meeting to confirm it as the final dividend for the year."

"Mainly because of the much higher earnings and changes in the tax system affecting dividends, £134 million was retained for further development of the business—a figure higher than any in our history."

"There was a marked improvement in the Group's cash position during the year. Our requirements for new fixed capital expenditure and other investment amounted to £146 million. That, was somewhat below recent levels, but the amount needed for additional working capital, £96 million, was considerably greater, largely because of the increased trading activity. These cash requirements were more than met from the funds generated directly by trading operations—that is to say, retention plus depreciation. Taking into account other miscellaneous receipts and the proceeds of modest new borrowings overseas, the Group's liquid resources increased by £113 million to nearly £200 million. With capital expenditure in 1974 expected to be more than £200 million, and with the inevitable need for more working capital, our liquid position at the beginning of this year is a significant strength."

NEW INVESTMENT

"Our assessment of the future market for many of our major products suggests a continually increasing demand, which calls for further investment. This seems a good moment to reiterate a simple economic truth—the direct relationship between profit and investment. The force of this often seems to be forgotten by people who create opinions in



this country without necessarily being close to the business world. In 1974, our profit before tax stood at £130 million, and in the following year we sanctioned new plants at a level of £99 million. After improved profits in 1972, our sanctions last year totalled £180 million; and this year, after record profits in 1973, we are, following a recent review of the capital programme, now planning to sanction expenditure of approximately £300 million—an increase of £50 million on the figure which I gave at our Press Conference in March."

"Governments are always interested in investment by industry, because it means growth and more jobs. I can assure the Government—and future ones, of whatever party—that in this Company a better profit performance leads to bigger and better investment plans. This I think brings me to the point when I ought to define more precisely what I mean by profit."

IMPACT OF INFLATION

"We are living in inflationary times—and all of us know only too well how quickly a £1 note seems to buy less and less. Inflation affects your Company just as much as it affects every one of us; let me try to explain as simply as I can the impact of inflation on the results for 1973."

"You will know that most companies' accounts are drawn up on what is termed the historical cost basis. This, quite simply, means that all past expenditure is recorded as the number of pounds and pence actually spent and all receipts are similarly recorded as the number of pounds and pence actually received. This sounds all right until you remember that the biggest single item of past expenditure which affects this year's accounts is the money spent in earlier years on fixed assets, mainly buildings, plant and equipment. In the accounts, this expenditure is deducted from profits over a period of years corresponding to the working life of the assets and is called depreciation. But, because this depreciation is based on the out-of-date past cost of the plants and the cost of new plants is rising rapidly, the total sums set aside as depreciation are now too small to provide for the replacement of the plants when they are worn out. If depreciation is understated, then profits must be overstated. This means that the profit retained in the business—the level of which may appear to be abnormally high—has got to be sufficient not only to finance some element of growth of the business but also to meet the heavy additional cost of replacing obsolete assets."

"Moreover, because the assets are shown in the Balance Sheet at historical cost, the profits of the year, when expressed as a percentage of those assets, give a figure which is artificially high. It is essential that we do not delude ourselves when looking at such figures; the proper comparison is, therefore, between the profits of the year, which are in current pounds, and the cost in current pounds of replacing the assets which have earned those profits rather than with what the assets happened to have cost us years ago. To give you some indication of what the 1973 figures would look like if adjusted, we estimate first, that the £311 million Group profits before tax would have been some fifty millions of pounds less, and second, the profitability of the business, shown as eighteen per cent on page 39 of the Annual Report, would have been several

percentage points lower. Bearing in mind the present cost of new money, you will see that in real terms our 1973 profitability is no more than adequate for the future prosperity of the business."

"Inflation also affects working capital, that is broadly the raw materials we hold for use in our productive processes. Where raw material prices are rising, we can only replace those we use at higher cost, and so have to employ more cash."

"But the problem does not stop there. Because our business is growing, the volume of raw materials we have to carry is increasing all the time, so that still more cash is required. This extra cash has to come from profits retained in the business—yet another need for adequate profits."

"The accountancy profession has recently issued a provisional accounting standard encouraging public companies to publish supplementary statements showing what the results would be after adjusting for inflation. The standard is called 'provisional' because a Government committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Francis Sandilands with a wide remit to enquire into whether and by what method company accounts should be adjusted for inflation. This committee is actively collecting evidence, but it is not expected to report for some time. I believe that we, as a company, have a duty to ensure that the full effects of inflation are brought home to all who are interested in the profitability and viability of industry, although there are differing views about the best way to do this. Your Board will be giving the most careful thought to this problem during the coming months."

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS IN 1974

"You will want me now to give you some idea of our prospects for 1974. I am glad to tell you that our progress has been maintained. Our first quarter results have just been delivered to the Stock Exchange and I will give you the essential figures as published by the Board this morning. Total sales were £661 million, that is thirty-six per cent higher than in the first quarter last year; sales in the United Kingdom were £273 million, an increase of twenty-four per cent, and those overseas were £388 million, a forty-five per cent increase. Profits before tax were £122 million, and this compares with £63 million for the corresponding quarter of last year and £92 million for the fourth quarter. Exports from the United Kingdom increased most of all and totalled £154 million, far and away the highest figure in the history of the Company. My earlier remarks about the effects of inflation apply with even greater force to these first quarter results."

"The important thing about these results is that they show how we have been able to benefit from our world-wide business and so to ride adverse conditions at home. Our market here, although it remained surprisingly good, was restricted by the energy crisis and three-day week, but we have many other markets; and because we had our own electrical generating capacity for a large part of our needs, we could maintain a high volume of output at home to supply these markets."

"As for the rest of 1974, the picture is far from clear. It is impossible to predict with any certainty the precise level of demand for our products, both at home and abroad, and our prosperity is dependent on the maintenance of

high output. We are concerned particularly that world trade stays at a high level and that the volume of trade is not adversely affected by the financial problems resulting from the higher prices of oil and other raw materials. One certainty is that our bill for raw materials will be higher than last year's—by about £180 million in the United Kingdom alone. We shall hope to recover these extra costs in higher selling prices at home and overseas, but there is no guarantee of this. I spoke last year about the disparity between the prices we could charge in the United Kingdom, restricted by the Government's counter-inflation legislation, and the prices we could get overseas. Nothing has happened to alter this situation—in fact, for many products the disparity has grown as free market prices have climbed. Our current investment plans have been made on the assumption that prices here cannot be held below world prices for much longer, but, if the distortion is allowed to continue, it is bound to affect our plans."

INCREASED COSTS

"A large part of the increase in raw materials costs will be accounted for by oil, which has quadrupled in price since mid-1973. Although we have not been seriously hampered so far by shortage of oil for feedstock or fuel, there is still some uncertainty about supplies. In the longer term—and I must emphasise that I am not talking now of this year, or even next—we should have an assured source for at least part of our supplies. We have a twenty-six per cent share in the Burmah Oil Company consortium which has recently announced a find of commercial quantities of oil in the North Sea off the Shetland Isles, and while much remains to be done before we can benefit, I must say that this news is most encouraging."

"The March Budget has raised the cost of many services such as electricity and transport, and of employers' National Insurance contributions; it has also increased the direct burden of Corporation Tax and diminished our cash flow because of increased Advance Corporation Tax payments. Changes are also being considered in the legislation affecting wages and salaries, and I must remind you that we are only permitted to pass on part of any increase in remuneration costs in our selling prices."

CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMY

"These are some of the factors and possibilities that must be taken into account when considering our performance during the remainder of 1974. The year has started well, and we believe that overall it will be a good one. However, views differ over the level of trade generally during the second half of this year. We are optimistic about the future and we have already sanctioned a number of major projects this year, despite the uncertainty which the Government has created for private industry."

"Over the years, ICI has made an ever-growing contribution to the national economy and I feel it to get on with the job, I believe it will continue to do so, providing new investment, and hence greater security of employment, and even bigger export earnings."

DIRECTORATE

"Turning now to the Board, there have been several changes since our last Meeting. March saw the retirement after long service of Sir Michael Clapham, one of our Deputy Chairmen, and Mr. George Whitby, an executive Director. We shall miss the advice and experience of both. Sir Michael's services as President of the Confederation of British Industry were recognised last year by the award of a KBE—an honour that gave great pleasure to all his colleagues. In January this year Mr. G. D. A. Kiljnsra was appointed a non-executive Director. Mr. Kiljnsra is Chairman of Unilever N.V. and a Vice-Chairman of Unilever Limited, and we are fortunate to have the benefit of his advice. We must also congratulate him on receiving an Honorary KBE this year. More recently, Mr. Robert Haslam, previous Chairman of Fibres Division, has joined the Board as an executive Director."

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES

"Finally, I know you will join me in congratulating the Group's employees throughout the world for their part in achieving last year's splendid results. I believe we should also take this opportunity to say a special word of thanks to those in the United Kingdom; their willingness to improvise and to put up with all sorts of difficulties and discomforts, was the crucial factor in bringing us so successfully through the state of emergency earlier this year."



First three months' results 1974			
Unaudited figures of trading results			
1973		1974	
First Quarter	Year	First Quarter	
£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
487	2166	661	Sales to external customers
63	311	122	Profit before Taxation and Grants
37	157	40	After providing for Depreciation
-22	-112	-54	Taxation
2	9	4	Regional Development grants
43	208	72	Profit after Taxation and Grants
-4	-24	-5	Applicable to minorities
39	184	67	Profit after Taxation and Grants applicable to ICI Ltd.

Group sales in the first quarter of 1974 amounted to £661m which is 36% higher than in the corresponding quarter last year. Sales in the U.K. increased from £228m to £273m (up 24%) and those overseas from £267m to £388m (up 45%). The total value of exports rose from £93m in the first quarter 1973 to £154m in the current quarter (up 66%); this included exports to EEC which rose by 93%. Thus, the substantial increase in Group sales was due mainly to sales made overseas both from local manufacture and from U.K. exports.

Similarly about two-thirds of the record Group profits in the first quarter arose from business overseas, especially exports from the U.K. on which margins were substantially higher than on home sales. Demand in the U.K. was somewhat restricted by the energy crisis and the three day week but, helped by our own electrical generating capacity, output was maintained at a high volume, thus enabling us to increase supplies to overseas markets.

The following table summarises the quarterly sales and profits before taxation.

Group sales		Group profit before tax	
£ millions		£ millions	
1973 First quarter	487	63	
Second quarter	537	74	
Third quarter	551	82	
Fourth quarter	591	92	
	2,166	311	
1974 First quarter			

The charge for taxation in the first quarter of 1974 consists of £40 million of corporation tax, £12 million overseas tax and £5 million of tax on principal associated companies, less credits of £4 million for investment grants.

Process plant order boom predicted

By Peter Hill

Huge investment in process plant is likely over the next three years, according to forecasts made yesterday. The Process Plant Working Party of the National Economic Development Office says it expects investment to exceed by £50m a year the 1966-68 boom period. A preliminary report by the working party says that investment in plant by United Kingdom process industries—including oil exploration and production—is likely to reach about £700m annually at late 1973 prices, while expressed in constant 1970 prices, investment would total £550m compared with £500m in the previous peak period. But, serious concern has been expressed at the shortage of skilled labour in the process plant industry. There is a desperate need for a substantial increase in the number of qualified scientists, engineers, draughtsmen and other technicians, it was stated. In the previous "shake-out" in the industry, thousands of workers left for new jobs while as many as 35 process plant suppliers either went out of business, or moved into more stable areas. Commenting on the shortage of skilled labour, Sir Frederick Warner, the working party's chairman, said: "We need 20,000 more men—you tell me where we are going to get them from." The working party said the forecasts might understate the long-term demand, since they did not take account of development of oil and gas fields which had yet to be proved commercially. In the shorter term there could be difficulty in achieving the increased levels of expenditure. It stressed that the increase in forecast expenditure was mainly caused by a big upward revision of chemical industry forecasts, oil exploration and production and production of gas from the Frigg field. On the chemical industry's plans, the report points to a level of investment at current prices of £172m this year, rising to £184m next year and £178m in 1976. It indicated a continuation of the four to five-year cyclical pattern of investment. Investment in plant for offshore oil exploration and production last year at £110m was £65m lower than forecast, but the working party said expenditure this year was forecast at between £180m and £220m. Expenditure is expected to remain high until 1977, followed by a decline, although further oil discoveries could lead to expenditure being spread into 1978 and beyond. Expenditure by the gas industry is expected to be 60 per cent higher between 1974-77 than forecast a year ago, while investment by the British Steel Corporation—which was 20 per cent below forecast levels last year—is also expected to fall below previous forecasts. The process plant industry is competitive with its international rivals in price and delivery, and demand prospects, the report said, and more encouraging than for many years.

expressed at the shortage of skilled labour in the process plant industry. There is a desperate need for a substantial increase in the number of qualified scientists, engineers, draughtsmen and other technicians, it was stated. In the previous "shake-out" in the industry, thousands of workers left for new jobs while as many as 35 process plant suppliers either went out of business, or moved into more stable areas. Commenting on the shortage of skilled labour, Sir Frederick Warner, the working party's chairman, said: "We need 20,000 more men—you tell me where we are going to get them from." The working party said the forecasts might understate the long-term demand, since they did not take account of development of oil and gas fields which had yet to be proved commercially. In the shorter term there could be difficulty in achieving the increased levels of expenditure. It stressed that the increase in forecast expenditure was mainly caused by a big upward revision of chemical industry forecasts, oil exploration and production and production of gas from the Frigg field. On the chemical industry's plans, the report points to a level of investment at current prices of £172m this year, rising to £184m next year and £178m in 1976. It indicated a continuation of the four to five-year cyclical pattern of investment. Investment in plant for offshore oil exploration and production last year at £110m was £65m lower than forecast, but the working party said expenditure this year was forecast at between £180m and £220m. Expenditure is expected to remain high until 1977, followed by a decline, although further oil discoveries could lead to expenditure being spread into 1978 and beyond. Expenditure by the gas industry is expected to be 60 per cent higher between 1974-77 than forecast a year ago, while investment by the British Steel Corporation—which was 20 per cent below forecast levels last year—is also expected to fall below previous forecasts. The process plant industry is competitive with its international rivals in price and delivery, and demand prospects, the report said, and more encouraging than for many years.

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Italy reveals record 714,000mlire deficit

From John Earle Rome, May 20

The deterioration in the Italian economy which prompted the imposition of an import deposit scheme is revealed with the publication of a record 714,000mlire (£476m) deficit in the balance of payments for March. It compares with a February deficit of 475,000mlire. Figures published at the same time by the Bank of Italy show a rise in the net official reserves from 2,800,800mlire at the end of February to 2,594,500mlire at the end of March. The improvement, however, appears on the basis of the information provided to have been due to drawing on standby facilities from the International Monetary Fund. Support facilities were also provided by other European community central banks during March to the extent of 1,563m units of account or 1,173,000mlire. Signor Rumor, the Prime Minister, is seeking the collaboration of the trade unions in meeting this worsening situation. After a meeting with union leaders last week, he publicly spoke of the possibility of Italy's credit lines abroad and the consequent danger of a "ruinous recession". The unions, who in effect have declared a truce with the Government, are expected to meet in the next few weeks in their campaign for structural reforms, and to have detailed talks between now and June 6 with Signor Giolitti, the budget minister, on five specific subjects—agriculture, transportation, house building, health and pensions. On June 6 they are scheduled to meet Signor Rumor again to discuss prices, capital investment, the possibility of Italy's 50 per cent import deposit scheme was introduced at the end of April on about 40 per cent of Italy's imports. Italy's EEC partners are pressing for it to be widened to cover other agricultural products, but so far the Government is resisting this pressure.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The CBI: in touch with members and up to date

From Mr Nicholas Tate

Sir, As the director administratively responsible for the CBI membership relations, may I reassure the criticisms, implicit or explicit, which have recently appeared in your columns that the CBI was out of touch with its members and therefore "cannot speak for them". In addition to its head office staff, who service the 400-strong council and some 30 policy-making standing committees, with an aggregate membership of well over 1,000 representatives of member companies, trade associations and employers' organizations, most of which meet monthly, CBI has 10 regional offices with 41 administrative staff. These regional offices are responsible for 12 regional councils—three are serviced from London—with a membership varying between 24 and 48 each, who are elected by the regional membership and which meet bi-monthly or quarterly. Each regional chairman has an advisory committee to advise on policy matters between council meetings, and each council has a number of specialist and/or area committees. The regional staff spend much of their time visiting companies. Their reports are carefully monitored. During March, for example, the regional staff made a total of 361 personal visits, 395 to members and 256 to non-members. This was a reasonably typical month, and though I am not satisfied that this is the best that could be done, the fact remains that every month up to 1,000 companies outside the formalized policy-making structure have a "chance" to discuss CBI policy and their problems with a member of our regional staff. He has usually been briefed to obtain information on specific problems and opinions as well as reporting on points raised by the company concerned. It will not come as any surprise to your readers to know that during March the topic most frequently raised by companies was raw material and component shortages. With respect, Sir, I do not think that any allegation that we are "out of touch" with our membership or industry as a whole can be substantiated. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS TATE, Regional & Smaller Firms Director, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Tophill Street, London SW1.

A late first step in area of worker participation

From Professor Clive Schmitt

Sir, Dr Frank A. Heller, Sir Malcolm Warner and Peter Abell (May 14), are warmly welcome to their preliminary step of "worker participation" which they have left it rather the day. Exhaustive research already been done, an result has been published by the CBI and the TUC have listed the result of the search. An international quorum in which professor Heller, with British lawyer held at the University of 1972. It was arranged with British National Communist Law and opened to be its chairman transactions were published under the title "The Industrialisation of European Law". Much other comparative research has likewise been published. The former Government has indicated the problem which has been the subject of Reform, published in July and the present Government has promised early action. Naturally the view we expressed is a subjective judgement. "Arbitrary" called for one although found with the available comparative material and take as the apparent content of British opinion. So our view. A subjective view, but is better than no view. The letter of Mr Chris Hill (May 14) and other which I have received at least a view, although do not agree fully with conclusions, and thus in valuable contribution to debate which it was my aim to initiate. Unfortunately the letter of the three writers to whom referring refrains from expressing a view at all, in spite of urgency of the need for debate. Yours faithfully, CLIVE M. SCHMITT, Visiting Professor of National Business Law at City University and the U.S. of Kent, 29 Blenheim Road, Bedford Park, London, W4, May 15.

No plan to nationalize BLMC—Lord Stokes

Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland, and two senior members of his board have had a two-and-a-half-hour meeting with Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, to discuss the Labour Government's attitude to the motor industry and British Leyland's prospects. The meeting, and an outline of the discussion which took place, are revealed in the current issue of the corporation's newspaper British Leyland Mirror. It reports that Lord Stokes told a private meeting of 400 managers and shop stewards representing all 59 United Kingdom factories that "there have been no talks with the Government on the possible nationalization of British Leyland. The meeting was planned a considerable time ago and there was nothing ulterior to it. We wanted the opportunity to talk with Tony Benn about government policy in the future. He said these talks took place regularly with the Conservative Government and the Labour Government before that. "Any company the size of British Leyland must be in close consultation with the Government. I would welcome even closer contact because far too often in the past governments have operated in economic matters quite at variance with the long-term prospects of the motor industry."

Surge in world steel output

World raw steel production in the first four months of this year rose by 2.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year, but United Kingdom output, reflecting the effects of the three day week, the fuel crisis and industrial disputes was substantially down. Figures issued yesterday by the International Iron and Steel Institute, whose members account for about 98 per cent of total world production, show that output for the four-month period amounted to 159.80 million tonnes compared with 155.87 million tonnes in the corresponding period of 1973. Production in April in ISI member countries totalled 39.87 million tonnes, an increase of 1.2 per cent over April last year. United Kingdom steel production in April at 1.96 million tonnes was 10.7 per cent less than in the same month last year, when output amounted to 2.19 million tonnes. Over the four-month period, United Kingdom output was 19.5 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of last year at 7.26 million tonnes. The ISI said that United States production over the four-month period was also down on a year earlier by 0.7 per cent to 44.92 million tonnes, while output in April was 2.7 per cent less than a year earlier. Japanese production recorded an increase of 1.3 per cent in April compared with a year earlier, while in the four-month period, output increased by 2.2 per cent on the 1973 level. The original six members of the EEC achieved increases well above the average, amounting to an improvement on the April figure of 9.2 per cent, and for

the four-month period, an increase of 11.8 per cent. Steel strikes in Italy: An inquiry opened yesterday into the reasons behind the series of disputes in the Italian steelworks of the British Steel Corporation. The hearings, which are in private, are expected to last for two days, and the report of the 12-member joint management and union committee is expected to be submitted to Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry. The inquiry was implemented following the second production standstill in the plant earlier this year, which led to the BSC warning that the plant would not be reopened until all the unions at the plant gave assurances about their future conduct. Last year the plant was hit by more than 30 stoppages, which cost an estimated £10m in lost production.

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Barclays to open six push-button 'mini-banks'

Barclays Bank is to take delivery of six NCR "self-service" financial terminals worth £90,000 later this year as part of an evaluation programme which may eventually lead to their installation as "mini-banks" at a wide range of outlets. The terminals allow the customer to pay in as well as draw cash, transfer funds from one account to another, establish his current account balance and make other inquiries. The terminals, which will be manufactured in Dundee, can be operated either on an "on-line" or "stand-alone" basis. In either case the customer will insert a magnetic-strip card, press out a code number, select the transaction he wishes to undertake and receive a printed receipt of that transaction.

Shopkeepers call for levy on home-based businesses

A register and levy for people operating a business from their homes was called for yesterday by Mr Tom Lynch, president of the National Union of Small Shopkeepers. Speaking at the union's annual conference at Hastings, he said this move would be aimed at controlling the thousands of mail order agents in Britain. He said shopkeepers throughout the country had always been opposed to this sort of trading, but their protests had "fallen on deaf ears". He thought that such home-based firms should pay an annual levy for each agent representing them. "Thousands of agents in Britain are operating on a commission basis and are representing mail order firms who distribute catalogues on a wide basis", he explained.

Motor trades 9 pc down in first quarter

Total turnover of the motor trades in the first quarter of 1974 was 9 per cent less than a year earlier, but the fall reflects the problems arising from the energy situation, which had only partially affected the previous quarter. Sales of new vehicles in the first quarter this year were 10 per cent less than a year earlier, but used vehicle sales fell even more sharply, by 28 per cent.

Second biggest bankruptcy since war shocks Japan

Tokyo, May 20.—Nihon Netsugaku Kogyo KK, and its chief subsidiary, Aeromaster Co, today asked the Osaka district court to appoint a receiver under Japan's corporate rehabilitation law. The firms manufacture, sell and rent package airconditioners, and supply airconditioning and heating systems for buildings. They had combined liabilities estimated at 62,000m yen (£82m). Although full details were not immediately available, the case appeared to constitute Japan's largest bankruptcy since the war. The previous record was set by Sanoy Special Steel Co, which underwent reorganization in 1965 with 4,500m yen in liabilities. Nihon Netsugaku's action shocked the Japanese financial community as the company's shares had been listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on May 1. The share price, which traded at 150 yen on the second section earlier this year, declined sharply last week on rumours of financial difficulties. It last traded on Friday, at 690, down 100 from Thursday and 320 from a week earlier. Some foreign investors, principally British, were left holding Nihon Netsugaku shares when trading ceased on the company announcement that it had filed for a receiver. The Japanese Finance Ministry said that at December 31 last year the firm had 41 investors holding Nihon Netsugaku shares, 38 of which were institutions. Brokers said foreigners did not appear to be selling during the past week, and one source said he had heard of some fairly substantial foreign purchases just before rumours of financial difficulties appeared in the market. J. Henry Schroder Wagge was one British merchant bank listed as holding 3 per cent of Nihon Netsugaku shares last summer. But Mr Kenneth Morse, the firm's local representative, said the entire holding was disposed of during the winter. Nihon Netsugaku and Aeromaster have receivership after they failed to raise funds to buy back about 1,900m yen of trade bills dishonoured when they fell due on Saturday.—AP-Dow Jones.

Higher charges causing drift from Port of London

The Port of London is losing traffic because of the higher charges introduced in January, British Importers Confederation said yesterday. Some charges have gone up by nearly 50 per cent said the confederation, which represents 3,500 importers, and goods are now being diverted to other ports. The PLA declined yesterday to agree to reductions in response to BIC representations though they did agree to discuss special rates for very large consignments. "A BIC spokesman said later, 'Traffic is going away from London quite rapidly to Avonmouth and other smaller ports where the service is better and the costs cheaper. Many of our importers would like to see London but spiralling costs are forcing them away.'"

Feed freeze

From Mr C. G. Shaw Sir, Why should anyone be "puzzled" at the decision to freeze restaurant prices? Cannot people understand that they are, quite simply, too expensive? Furthermore, there is a level of price at which a meal, no matter how well-cooked, is just not worth it. Manufacturers of all kinds have found it too easy to assume that they will sell their goods whatever price increase they put on them. In the catering industry, there is a chance for the public to hit back by withdrawing its custom, and the effects can be felt very quickly. A very good thing too! Yours faithfully, C. G. SHAW, 38 Hazlemere Road, London SW15.

Protest defined

From Mr V. R. Lyddiard Sir, I was interested to read in Business Diary (May 10) of the confusion over the term "protest". I suggest that this does not refer to the bank's charging an unpaid item back to the customer, which it would do in any event. As I understand it, "protest" is a legal process, usually carried out by a notary public, establishing that a bill or cheque has been presented and dishonoured, and forms a basis for subsequent action against the parties liable on the instrument. Yours faithfully, V. R. LYDDIARD, 99 Monument Drive, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Closure threat to mills over waste paper shortage

Waste paper stock levels held by many mills have reached a "dangerously low level" and many are facing a situation which could lead to closure. The Joint Waste Paper Advisory Council said yesterday that although there was an increasing public awareness of the need to recycle waste paper, this had not been reflected in the tonnage reaching mills. In the first three months of the year the tonnage of waste paper reaching mills, the council, said was only 2.7 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year. Consumption of all grades of waste paper was at a very high level during February and March. Total consumption of waste paper by the industry in the first quarter of the year amounted to 328,314 tonnes—a fall of 7.66 tonnes compared with 1973. Production of paper and board was 32,279 tonnes less than last year's first quarter of 1,173,057 tonnes.

Anglo-Soviet talks begin in London

A group of 20 Soviet economic experts started three days of talks with British ministers and businessmen yesterday. Mr Vladimir Kirillina, the Deputy Prime Minister, led the team in the first plenary session of the Anglo-Soviet Joint Commission at Lancaster House.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND INVESTMENT GROUP



achieves Group Profits of £6 million

Chairman Kenneth Thorogood reports increased profits and earnings for the sixth successive year

PROFITS		EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS	
1973	1972	1973	1972
Extraordinary items		Extraordinary items	
After-tax Profit attributable to Shareholders	£3,091,000	£1,619,000	
Total Group Profit including extraordinary items	£6,134,000	£4,065,000	
Earnings per 20p share including extraordinary earnings 1973: 3.9p	11.0p	6.6p	
Dividends per 20p share (equivalent gross)	2.7563p	2.6250p	
Dividend cover excluding extraordinary earnings	3.8 times	2.8 times	

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	1973	1972
Total Group Profit including extraordinary items, £1,235,000; before Loan Stock Interest, £587,000; and tax	£6,134,000	£4,065,000
After-tax profit attributable to Shareholders including extraordinary items 1973: £1,110,000	£3,091,000	£1,619,000
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TOZER KEMSLEY & MILLBOURN (HOLDINGS) LIMITED.

Copies of the 1973 Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary at 28 Great Tower Street, London, EC3R 5DE.

VW in Britain to buy S American spares

Volkswagen Great Britain is to import spare parts from its factories in Brazil and Mexico to replace more expensive German components. The switch is expected to cut the retail price of many spares in Britain by 10 per cent. The first spares will arrive in September.

HAROLD PERRY MOTORS LIMITED

Ford Main Dealers

1973 RESULTS

	1973	1972
	£'000	£'000
GROUP TURNOVER	25,293	23,100
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	894	700
INCREASE IN RESERVES	421	200

Extracts from the review by the Chairman, Mr. J. F. Macgregor.

- * Profits in first full year as public company increase by 22% over 1972, despite supply shortages.
- * £270,000 profit in first quarter of 1974, less 10% below 1973.
- * Continuing growth in ancillary activities—sen and repair, parts, industrial engines, power pack self drive and contract hire, finance etc.
- * Group facing the future from a position of financial strength.

GO PERRYS

Copies of the Chairman's Review and the 1973 Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary at 279, Ballards Lane, London N12 8NS.

JUDICIAL SALE BY TENDER

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

BETWEEN: NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED Plaintiff and BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED Defendant

The Sidro Company has issued the following communication:

The public sale by tenders, in one parcel, of the stock and bonds constituting the portfolio of Barcelona Traction has been published at the order of the Court of Ontario and announced in the press. This sale represents the outcome of the legal action brought in Canada following the bankruptcy of this company in Spain, by the National Trust Company of Toronto, trustee for the Prior Lien Bonds and First Mortgage Bonds. The aim of this legal action was the nomination of a Receiver and Manager, acting for the Court and responsible for the administration of the property of Barcelona Traction, consisting principally of its portfolio which constituted the security for the Bonds.

It will be recalled that under the bankruptcy proceedings there had been created, with the agreement of the Spanish Courts, duplicates of the stock certificates of subsidiary companies forming the portfolio of Barcelona Traction, which were then offered for sale in Spain and adjudicated in 1952 to Fuertes Elías de Cañalua.

For many years, the Receiver, as instructed by the Court, attempted, but in vain, to restore the value of the portfolio of Barcelona Traction which the arbitrary measures taken in Spain had removed. In the meantime, the Supreme Court of Ontario ruled that a valid stock certificate of the Canadian company Ebro Trigon and Power Co. Catalonian Land Co., subsidiaries of Barcelona Traction, were those held by the Trust Company.

It is recalled that following the of the various attempts to seize the interests of Belgian stockholders of Barcelona Traction, brought the case, in 1953, to the International Court of Justice, the Spanish government responsible measures taken, by its various and contrary to the interests of the company, the claim was rejected; the Court's pronouncement on the merits of the case ruled that the Belgian government was competent to protect the rights of stockholders of a Canadian company; this decision, the Canadian government requested of the Trustee and Ebro made no attempt to obtain settlement without result.

Consequently, the Trustee, in order to terminate his mission, requested and obtained the approval of the Court to order the International Court of Justice to be asked to restore the value of the portfolio of Barcelona Traction which the arbitrary measures taken in Spain had removed. In the meantime, the

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Judging the trend for ICI now

ICI had absolutely everything for it in the first quarter, except and other overseas demand for most major chemical products was extremely high, and were very firm and sure of reduced United Kingdom demand after the first quarter. ICI's (well maintained) output could be switched without offending its customers.

At that, the weakening of sterling against other leading currencies, and something like £35m to £40m to profit, and a far, international trade is being up extremely well in chemical products—plastics, dyestuffs, etc.—and many of the ICI overseas subsidiaries have a September and further expansion. It is virtually in the bag the group's second quarter. The question now is how soon can the current chemical price levels will see. It is already some sign of happening in petrochemicals in Europe and the increase in the price of oil for instance had only to show itself in the first year of this year.

ICI has only just begun to contend with the full effects of raw material cost increases and increasingly these are going to have to be passed on. The United Kingdom retail bill alone will be some £100m up this year, though at a working capital of £200m, ICI is not in a position to do this. Cash flow should meet £200m of capital spending year—even on an inflation rate of 10 per cent.

ICI's present capital spending of £200m to be sanctioned year—look for the effect of the price increases but ICI is not alone in this. The next world chemical demand will be anywhere near so deep as last year.

ICI's demand is there, should be able to get the United Kingdom price increases year—United Kingdom market will be the official price level. However, the market remains nervous of a world trade in chemicals, let alone inflation. The effect will be a p/e ratio of about 5:1 (on latest month's earnings) at 23p, the yield is 6.2 per cent. Shares are safe enough but unlikely to outperform the market.



Mr. Steve Owen, Chairman of F.W. Woolworth: Effect of the three-day week.

inevitably reflected the sharp increases in input costs, though there could be some recovery in margins as this year progresses. At this stage, one is perhaps looking for maintained United Kingdom earnings this year and the running, being made overseas. This should be sufficient to underpin the shares, now selling at 43 times earnings and yielding 5.7 per cent.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £216m
Sales: £734m (£593m)
Pre-tax profits: £65.5m (£42.6m)
Earnings per share: 36.1p (26.5p)
Dividend gross: 13.76p (13.125p)

F.W. Woolworth

Hoping the worst is over

Woolworth prepared the stock market for a bad first quarter. Figures at last month's annual meeting. Times' fall in the shares yesterday was contained to 2p to 4 1/2p after news of a 24 per cent slump in trading profit to £6.2m on sales 73 per cent higher at £97.6m. So, margins in the three months to end April fell from 9 per cent to around 6 1/2 per cent.

Woolworth's share price at one point it was returning only 3 per cent on sales—and now reckons that the worst is over. Moreover, even if Mrs Shirley Williams's measures turn out to be as burdensome as some retailers think, Woolworth is now operating well within its reference levels and so should have no difficulties on this front.

Nevertheless, the trading picture at this stage will not help the group regain its former investment image. Even with a potential yield of just under 12 per cent, this is a share to leave alone until later this year when it should be possible to see prospects—both for the economy and Woolworth—more clearly.

First quarter: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £180m
Sales £97.6m (£91.01m)
Pre-tax profits £4.67m (£7.44m)

Commercial Union

Underwriting loss reduced

After starting 1973 so badly, it was inevitable that Commercial Union would buck the trend and turn in an improved first quarter underwriting result this year. The reduction in the loss from £6.8m to £4.5m is all the more creditable given that the latter figure includes an initial £0.8m loss from Delta Lloyd and that the special provision

made for Australian losses has not been touched.

Delta Lloyd produced £1.8m of investment income, probably washing its face for the quarter after financing charges are deducted. A reasonable contribution to the overall result for the full year, especially if its poor fire record can be remedied. The Australian figures relate to the third quarter of 1973 and probably accounted for at least 50 per cent of the £0.8m loss. ICI's experience almost as expensive. The story in the United States has been one of swings and roundabouts, but the April quarter does not now expected to cost quite as much as the \$7m-\$8m originally feared. Sluggish net premium growth of just 12 per cent ex Delta Lloyd hardly matters much in the context of the £20m raised last month from the sale of 36 per cent of the CU holding.

Thus CU has a stronger interest than most companies in the maintenance of high interest rates, especially since its attitude towards equity and property investment remains a reportedly cautious one. Up 3p to 130p yesterday, the shares yield 7 per cent and may still be undervaluing CU's capacity to ride out 1974 in better style than most.

First quarter: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £265m
Net premiums £192m (£159m)
Pre-tax profits £8.0m (£2.7m)

House of Fraser

American intentions

Last week's news that the Monopolies Commission has disallowed Boots' takeover of House of Fraser, had, as was anticipated, very little effect on the Fraser share price. Attention is now focused on what the American department store group Broadway-Hale will make of its situation. Committed—British Government consent withstanding—to the purchase of 20 per cent of House of Fraser equity, the bulk of which is held by Scottish Universal Investments, interest at what seems an exceptionally generous price of 142 1/2p per share, the United States group has given little indication of its intentions towards the rest of Fraser.

Given that clearance of an initial deal will take at least three, and possibly six, months, a full-scale bid appears if not out of the question, certainly too far over the horizon for it to matter in the short term. Attention is now focused on what the American department store group Broadway-Hale will make of its situation. Committed—British Government consent withstanding—to the purchase of 20 per cent of House of Fraser equity, the bulk of which is held by Scottish Universal Investments, interest at what seems an exceptionally generous price of 142 1/2p per share, the United States group has given little indication of its intentions towards the rest of Fraser.

The constant movement means there are jobs going, except sometimes for the very specialized, but the competition for them is intense. If his first applications are unsuccessful, the unemployed executive may suffer a drastic loss of self-confidence.

He may have been steadily moving up in the same firm, in command of the environment he knows—but when he is thrown out, perhaps by a closure, he is at a loss. Or he may be a man who has held his own in the jungle but now, past his prime, finds the jungle closing in on him. He is a young man of promise, with his feet on the ladder, whose hopes are suddenly shaken.

For men like these the Government's Professional and Executive Recruitment Service (PER) has since the middle of last year been running special three-day courses in self-presentation—the technique of inducing an employer to choose them for a job.

The PER's computer at Rumford holds details of about 62,000 people looking for jobs, on average in the £3,000 to

£4,000 salary range but a good many more senior. About half of them are unemployed. But the PER knows of only about 700 a month. Many of the others become discouraged.

For this reason the self-presentation courses are limited to those unemployed or facing redundancy. They were tried out in London and held a dozen other cities, and seem to be sufficiently successful for the number to be increased this year.

I sat in recently during the opening session of one of them, a session devoted to "raising confidence and building confidence among the various methods of approaching employers, drawing up different kinds of job advertisements and writing applications for them, discussing preparation for an interview—how to dress, what to do, and how to be asked beforehand as much as possible about the firm concerned.

Some found it hard to say, but others were sure it had been "of direct assistance", "most beneficial", "very valuable because it made me think more positively". Others said it had been of little use or that they had learnt nothing new.

One or two thought the courses should be on more practical lines, but one said the psychological effect of feeling that a new approach would make all the difference was important, and another valued the knowledge that he was not a special case but typical and therefore need not feel overwhelmed.

On the other hand, there was one who found it "extremely depressing" and was "appalled to discover so many experienced men who had been unemployed so long". This attitude appears to be rare, however.

More were encouraged by the opportunity to meet others in the same boat and talk about themselves and their problems. If the courses are valuable, it is probably not so much because of their commonsense advice, or because of their prompting to positive action, as because they reduce the loneliness of the out-of-work executive which can easily turn to resignation.

Eric Wigham

John Earle looks at one model for state ownership in industry

IRI: a typically Italian enterprise

IRI, the Italian state holding corporation, awaits a summons to expand still further its vast conglomerate of activities.

The Government, which admits to falling down in its duty of providing the services and social reforms required in an industrialized society, is preparing to farm out a series of projects in sectors such as university and hospital building, the modernization of ports and computer transport systems, irrigation, reforestation, and territorial regulation in coordinated areas plans.

What has yet to be decided, however, is how to share the contracts between the public sector corporations (IRI is only the biggest of several) and concerns like Fiat and Montedison.

IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale) already has over 150 companies manufacturing the most varied range of goods from nuclear power stations to a quality Barolo-type red wine from a farm outside Rome.

Among group members are three leading banks (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco di Roma, and Credito Italiano),

and companies prominent in steelmaking, engineering, motor cars (Alfa Romeo), electronics and electrical equipment, shipbuilding (Italcantieri), public works, food, processing and supermarkets.

Service activities include telecommunications and shipping lines (Italia, Lloyd Triestino, etc.), airlines (Alitalia), motorway and television broadcasting (RAI).

This hotchpotch owes its origin to the prewar world depression, when the three banks were threatened with collapse. The fascist state formed IRI to save them over.

At first IRI was regarded as a hospital in which sick companies could be nursed back to health. Now the Government uses it as a spearhead in pursuing strategic objectives, such as the development of the Mezzogiorno, the application of advanced technology, industrial rationalization, and defence against foreign takeovers in sensitive sectors.

Its present role owes much to Professor Pasquale Saraceno, its economic advisor, and to Professor Giuseppe Petrilli, a 61-year-old Neapolitan actuary

who has been chairman since 1960. Professor Petrilli answers to the Ministry of State Participation, responsible for all parastatal corporations.

In the Mezzogiorno, IRI owns the Taranto steelworks (annual capacity being increased to 10.5 million tons) and the Alfa-Sud motor car plant near Naples.

While it is scheduled to build the controversial Gioie Tauro steel complex in Calabria, IRI has made known its dislike of the site—but Gioie Tauro was chosen for political reasons and the company will have to comply with the Government directives.

In advanced technology, IRI companies are present in all the main techniques being used or researched in Italy for nuclear power.

IRI's present lines of thrust, according to Professor Petrilli, are mainly in steel (Gioie Tauro) and electronics.

Though focussed on Italy, IRI companies are extremely active abroad. For example, in the construction sector alone its initiatives include the Chimbote steelworks (Peru), black Africa's biggest steelmill at Maluku (Zaire), the Portuguese super-

tanker port of Sines, the Cordoba (Argentina) nuclear power plant in a Canadian-led consortium, and the Egyptian Suez-Mediterranean oil pipeline, as well as pipes for the Soviet Union-Italy gas pipeline. But these have all come in the ordinary course of business, as Professor Petrilli stressed, IRI has no foreign policy as such.

IRI itself, with basic capital provided as an "endowment fund" voted by Parliament, is the tip of a pyramid working from a headquarters on Via Veneto, the so-called "Dolce Vita" street.

While a few companies depend directly on it, most come under a second layer of financial holding groups immediately below IRI—Finisider (steel), Finmeccanica (engineering), Fininvest (shipbuilding), Finmare (shipping), and Fininvest (telecommunications).

Their holdings in individual companies vary from 100 per cent to minority shares along with private shareholders.

IRI and its companies go to the market for most of their risk capital, often in the form of bonds, while a few have

equity listings on stock exchanges. The real difference between state-endowment funds and market-raised capital is stated to be about one to 10.

Companies are allowed considerable operational independence and are expected to meet their financial requirements as autonomously as possible, though in need they can go to the holding group—which in turn can go to IRI.

It is a loose framework—officials say there is much more centralized financial control in an American conglomerate like ITT.

The IRI formula is essentially a product of Italian conditions and executives emphasize it is not for export—certainly not to Britain. If anywhere, Spain might offer more promising ground for IRI-type, undoctored flexibility. IRI is not even claimed to be the answer for all Italian problems, such as the deficit ridden state railways.

Perhaps IRI's greatest successes have been in providing Italy with a modern steel industry, motorway and telecommunications networks, and sophisticated banks operating successfully in international markets.

Building the confidence of the unemployed executive

At a guess, about 250,000 managerial, executive, technical and professional posts change hands in Britain every year. Employment is not static, and men are creatures. A diagram of their movements would show constantly crossing lines, making dark nests in London and other conurbations with thick crisscrosses between them and more sparse lines stretching all over the British Isles and, more thinly still, to almost every corner of the globe.

For the most part they move to get better paid or more satisfying jobs. Young men seek wider experience, older men go perhaps to a firm, a promotion block, or because they cannot get on with their boss, or because some rival company tempts them away.

Others leave their jobs unwillingly, because their talents have not proved suitable for their work, or because their company is well-to-do, or because another, or trade falls off, or they fail to hit it off with a new managing director, or they have been on the wrong side in an internal power struggle, or developments in technology or company policy make their special abilities no longer required.

A lucky few get a golden handshake when they are fired, but nobody strikes to enforce their reinstatement. They are out of work and they are on their own.

The constant movement means there are jobs going, except sometimes for the very specialized, but the competition for them is intense. If his first applications are unsuccessful, the unemployed executive may suffer a drastic loss of self-confidence.

He may have been steadily moving up in the same firm, in command of the environment he knows—but when he is thrown out, perhaps by a closure, he is at a loss. Or he may be a man who has held his own in the jungle but now, past his prime, finds the jungle closing in on him. He is a young man of promise, with his feet on the ladder, whose hopes are suddenly shaken.

For men like these the Government's Professional and Executive Recruitment Service (PER) has since the middle of last year been running special three-day courses in self-presentation—the technique of inducing an employer to choose them for a job.

The PER's computer at Rumford holds details of about 62,000 people looking for jobs, on average in the £3,000 to

£4,000 salary range but a good many more senior. About half of them are unemployed. But the PER knows of only about 700 a month. Many of the others become discouraged.

For this reason the self-presentation courses are limited to those unemployed or facing redundancy. They were tried out in London and held a dozen other cities, and seem to be sufficiently successful for the number to be increased this year.

I sat in recently during the opening session of one of them, a session devoted to "raising confidence and building confidence among the various methods of approaching employers, drawing up different kinds of job advertisements and writing applications for them, discussing preparation for an interview—how to dress, what to do, and how to be asked beforehand as much as possible about the firm concerned.

Some found it hard to say, but others were sure it had been "of direct assistance", "most beneficial", "very valuable because it made me think more positively". Others said it had been of little use or that they had learnt nothing new.

One or two thought the courses should be on more practical lines, but one said the psychological effect of feeling that a new approach would make all the difference was important, and another valued the knowledge that he was not a special case but typical and therefore need not feel overwhelmed.

On the other hand, there was one who found it "extremely depressing" and was "appalled to discover so many experienced men who had been unemployed so long". This attitude appears to be rare, however.

More were encouraged by the opportunity to meet others in the same boat and talk about themselves and their problems. If the courses are valuable, it is probably not so much because of their commonsense advice, or because of their prompting to positive action, as because they reduce the loneliness of the out-of-work executive which can easily turn to resignation.

Eric Wigham

can firm which ceased operations in this country and left him redundant last November.

Every now and then Mr Carew interjected comments. "You have got to be sure, when you take a job, that there is a job there," "Nothing hinders so much as talking at length about your career," "Never take the wording of an advertisement as gospel, especially if it mentions an age limit."

A sort of Greek chorus to the proceedings was provided by a consultant in the group who decided before the first session was over that the whole thing was a waste of time and the taxpayers' money—and kept saying so.

The value of such courses is difficult to assess. There is a waiting list for them. But they are free, so if you are out of work why not go along? The programme of the course I visited included among other things analysis of the various methods of approaching employers, drawing up different kinds of job advertisements and writing applications for them, discussing preparation for an interview—how to dress, what to do, and how to be asked beforehand as much as possible about the firm concerned.

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Eric Wigham

Halifax Building Society 1974 Annual General Meeting

Points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. Ian Maclean, presented at the 121st Annual General Meeting on 20th May 1974

Progress during 1973

The assets of the Society at 31st January 1974 were £3,206 million, an increase of £415 million or 14.9% during the year. Receipts from investing shareholders and depositors were a record at £1,054.1 million, but withdrawals also came in at a high level being £789.6 million. The net inflow was £264.5 million compared with £280.8 million in the previous year. Liquid funds at 31st January 1974 were £478.8 million or 14.93% of total assets which compares with £421.1 million or 15.08% at 31st January 1973. Reserve stood at £89.8 million or 2.80% of total assets compared with 3.04% twelve months ago. 614,283 new accounts were opened during the year of which £22,314 were investors and 91,969 were borrowers. On average 2,014 new accounts were opened each working day.

Mortgages

The Society advanced on mortgage £613.4 million. This conformed extremely well with the target set at the beginning of the year. Our priorities on the channelling of funds are underlined by the following points—

- 28.8% of advances were to people under 25 years of age. In the last three months of our financial year this percentage had increased to 31.5.
- 48% of advances were to first time purchasers.
- 42% of the number of loans made were in respect of advances which did not exceed £6,000.
- 75% of advances were to people with incomes of £3,000 or below.
- £153 million were advanced on new houses, such loans representing 28.4% of the total. Only 12% of the total advances were made to people with incomes in excess of £4,000.

Against the background of last year's turbulent economic scene, I feel it is a reflection of the underlying strength of the Society and of the confidence placed in it by its members that our intended lending programme was so closely achieved.

Interest Rates

During the past year, although the investors share rate was increased from 5.6% to 6.3% and then to 6.75%, this was still not sufficient in the light of

rates generally to provide the required net inflow. The subsequent difficulties of sterling and the effect on rates in other sections of the personal savings market caused by the Government's decision to support the pound had by September made a further increase unavoidable.

Accordingly an increase in the investment rate to 7.50% was made with a corresponding increase to 11% in the amount charged to borrowers. Interest rates are still high and competition for funds remains intense, but I feel that the Society's policy in this month has the Halifax paid out more in withdrawal than it has taken in by way of receipts from investors.

Current Lending Policy

The difficulties of the current economic climate have meant that our lending has had to be restricted to the extent that prudence demanded. However, priority is continuing to be given to those members who are attempting to buy for the first time or who are obliged to move because of their work. We have for some time severely limited larger advances. Much discussion has taken place on new ideas to increase the supply of lending funds and all of these are given close consideration. I am sure, however, that it is because we continue to adopt sensible policies that we still receive the support and confidence of the great majority of the public.

Administration

In the last part of 1973 the Society's new head office was occupied. The advanced design with its ancillary equipment provides the conditions necessary for the Society to meet the demands of the present and future. Also becoming operational is the computer-controlled deeds storage and retrieval system.

The first meeting of the London Board has taken place under the chairmanship of Sir James Whitaker. Branch development has continued along logical lines with branches only being opened where in due course we are confident that they will add to the scope of our services and also fulfil cost effective criteria.

23 new branches have been opened, improvements have been carried out at 27 branches and eight have been re-housed. The Society's agency representation now exceeds 1,000.

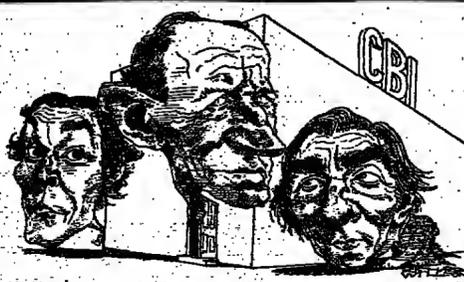
HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY
Member of The Building Societies Association

Business Diary: Debenhams' delight? • Is Bateman fireproof?

Thornton, who on July 1 over as chief executive of Jams Limited, appears to be man the stores group most likely to get it off keener Mr. Thornton, a former chairman of Debenhams, from United Builders Group, where he has gone up by over 20 per cent since he joined in 1968.

Thornton's arrival will take the reins from the hands of chairman Sir Henry Burney, who has been the fort since last October the sudden departure of personal reasons" of chief executive John Smith. Thornton left UBM in March for personal reasons. But there is, as all the textbooks say, a very personal business, understandably, since he has not claimed his desk, on was a bit wooden in his ideas for Debenhams. He did point out that UBM's profit came to self service, cash-and-homeplan chain of 60 and bathroom centres. Debenhams' 31,000 staff, of whom work in the High Street department would no doubt welcome any chance to talk to him and to Sir Anthony a change of policy along lines.

Already exists a base restructuring of Debenhams' activities along less-consuming lines. There clutched Cresta fashion and of Caters supermarket food shops and off-which, together with department stores, might



Bateman (centre), Benn and Murray: a house divided?

lend themselves to self-service operation. For cash-and-carry operation, it might be worth looking at the group's two existing Scan supermarkets, more of which are said to be on the way.

Mr. Thornton, however, the staff may find a man convinced that there are several more steps to be pulled out before turning to a takeover as the way to live up the group.

CBI task

Few of the industrialists who stumped the £2m a year it now costs to fund the CBI-world-carry. Ralph Melton Bateman his task of rebuilding confidence in 21 Tophill Street and defining attitudes towards a minority Government with some stubbornly held ideas for fundamental reforms of business practice. At least Denis Healey's 50-minute lecture at the annual

dinner the other day served to remind the CBI that the recent outbreak of internal self-criticism has to be quickly stifled and the leadership encouraged to respond more vigorously on particular issues. Bateman, seven years chairman of Turner & Newall, is now out to rally the regional councils and committees to promote sufficient unity for him to exercise a reasonable degree of influence in Whitehall and elsewhere.

Bateman's strength is that of a listener, and certainly makes no claim to the oratorical skills that have characterized past presidents, such as CBI knight Sir George Clapham. The CBI's smaller firms council will receive much more attention and the new president is making it clear that on some issues a single view, or common policy, may be inappropriate. A new flexibility in CBI pronouncements can be expected.

There is a lot of listening to

be done. Behind closed doors, Bateman will be having a series of exploratory discussions with Len Murray and the TUC to reestablish mutual respect between employers and the unions. Both parties are pretty tired of governmental influences which have served to divide industry. Less private, however, will be the vital consultations with Tony Benn on Labour's industrial policy. Here Mr. Bateman may have to follow his listening with some very vocal appeals to public opinion, to which a minority Government may be more responsive.

Campbell Adamson, the director-general, seems to be set on staying at the CBI and helping Bateman through an obviously difficult period. But a new proposal is to create a president's advisory committee to enhance the leadership's authority in handling major issues.

Message home

Inflation accounting has really come home to roost for the accountants it seems—at least for the 13,000 members of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants. They are being asked to put their money where their mouths are on this issue.

In a letter which members will receive this morning from their president, Cyril Herring, they are informed that the annual (full member) subscription is being raised from £17.50 to £20. Herring is obviously hoping that, before threatening to resign over this 14 per cent rise, his members will reflect on the

virtues of practising what they now so often preach.

Though the institute's accounts show a "healthy surplus" for last year, inflation accounting points to a break-even situation at the end of Herring. On this basis there could well be a big deficit next year.

Like many businesses, the institute has been happily assuming a fairly modest rate of inflation—around 8 per cent—in its financial calculations up to now. It is only "prudent" virtually to double this assumption to around 15 per cent now, says Herring, and on this basis the institute needs another £50,000 a year simply to stand still.

Herring ends on a more dire note. "The council of the institute wishes to warn members that, if inflation continues at its present rate, the institute is likely to be faced with the need to make further increases in fees and subscriptions for 1976 and thereafter it might well become necessary to review fees and subscription annually."

Jo Grimond made much in his letter yesterday to the Times of the fact that Sir William Armstrong, head of the Civil Service, would be getting £34,000 a year as the next chairman of the Midland Bank. This is only income (and having a wife, but no dependent children) Sir William would net £11,873 of this salary after tax. In fact he will also be entitled to a Civil Service pension, which counts as earned income, so the net value of the £34,000 will be rather less.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Rio Tinto-Zinc attacks handicap of 'growing state intervention'

By Andrew Wilson
Mining Correspondent

Copper would continue to be the main source of attributable earnings in 1974 for Rio Tinto-Zinc, and with the metal price almost certain to average above last year's £27 a tonne, net earnings were likely to be well above 1973's £69.6m. Sir Val Duncan, chairman, told the annual meeting.



Sir Val Duncan, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc. Earnings expected to be well above last year's £69.6m.

Coupled to this forecast was a strong attack on "the increasing tendency of governments to intervene in industry". These activities could only add to the uncertainties facing international corporations, he said.

Sir Val said predictions about RTZ's profits were difficult because of uncertainties on the level of commodity prices, and their impact in 1974 was likely to be more significant than before.

The copper price was currently around £1,200 a tonne and the average for the first four months was £1,095. But there might be some reduction in the price as he believed there was a speculative element in the price, due to the lack of confidence in currencies.

If the tax proposals introduced several weeks ago by the British Columbia government and those of the Federal govern-

on the prospect of the renegotiation of the Bougainville agreement, Sir Val was confident that a satisfactory solution would be found.

A most serious situation faced free enterprise in Britain. Sir Val said governments did not seem to understand that it was wrong to seek national unity through penalizing shareholders. Under present legislation, shareholders could only receive, in real terms, a declining return in their income, while wages and prices were rising. This became a form of financial discrimination which divided the nation rather than unified it.

It was essential, Sir Val added, that investment in free enterprise companies should be serviced buoyantly out of earnings. The idea that an enforced ceiling of 5 per cent on dividends could be regarded as remotely fair in the context of a rate of inflation well over double that figure was not a proposition which could be examined seriously.

Far too much time and effort was spent trying to redistribute the existing wealth rather than encouraging men and women to increase their effective performance.

ment were both enacted, a mine like Lornax would have virtually all its profits removed by taxation, and would have to pay substantial federal taxes on income it did not receive.

This would have most serious consequences for Canada as no one in the private sector would be capable of raising capital. But

Overseas thrust helps Staflex to peak £1.7m

By Our Financial Staff

Staflex International, the garment interlinings and sewing machine group, achieved record pre-tax profits of £1.69m last year, an increase of 38 per cent on the previous year's performance. Turnover rose by 30 per cent to £24m.

Because of this "encouraging result", Staflex is paying a net final dividend of 10.5p a share against nil in 1972. This will take the full year distribution up to 2.05p a share net (3p gross equivalent), a 68 per cent increase on the 1972 total payout. Treasury consent has

been given under the recovery situation criterion.

Of the £1.39m pre-tax profits contributed by the interlining division last year, 86 per cent came from overseas. The machinery division raised its contribution from £200,000 to £300,000.

Subject to there being no dramatic downturn in the level of world trade, and with the reasonable expectation that performance during the rest of the year continues at the same level as in the first four months, the group says it can look forward to another year of significant growth.

ANZ Bank less optimistic

Although the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group earned a net profit 39 per cent higher in the half-year to March 31, it does not expect to maintain this level of growth and forecasts a full return which will only match the £13.7m of 1972-73. Gross income rose by 40 per cent.

The group says all its major activities made a satisfactory contribution in the half, but since the beginning of April, cost of funds, particularly in

Australia, has increased considerably. However, deposit levels have been maintained. Based on these trends the full return should be of the same order as in the previous period.

The half-time payment goes up from 5.5p to 6.7p and a total of 13.5p (10.5p) is forecast. This will be paid on a share capital increased by the new-for-seven rights issue in March. By this the group sought to raise £14.5m.

Issues & Loans

Bank of Ireland £10.25m rights

Underwriting arrangements are now in progress by the Bank of Ireland to raise £10.25m through a rights issue. It is to take the form of a 10 per cent convertible subordinated unsecured loan stock dated 1991/96 and will be allocated on the basis of £3 nominal of the new stock for every £4 nominal of capital stock.

The new stock will be convertible into capital stock between July 1977 and 1990, at the rate of £23.81 nominal of capital stock for every £100 of convertible stock. The issue is being arranged by Morgan Grenfell.

Reed Dutch issue

Reed International is making a 10.9m florin bond issue in the Dutch domestic market as part of a 100m florin issue. The coupon has been fixed at 11 per cent and the issue price at par.

The balance of the 89.1m florin bonds will be issued to shareholders of Koninklijke Sphinx, the company's parent. The offer for the company's shares by Reed. The offer closes on May 29 and the whole issue is subject to its successful completion.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Algemeen Bank Nederland and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas are subscribing, or obtaining subscribers for the 10.9m florins part of the issue. Reed has been advised by S. G. Warburg and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank.

Hungary seeks \$100m

The National Bank of Hungary is negotiating an eight-year loan of up to \$100m from a syndicate led by Kuhn Loeb Bank of America and Chemical Bank. The loan is expected to carry an interest rate margin of 2 percentage points above Euro-dollar interbank rates.

Christopher Wilkins

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

STRAIGHTS	Rate	Offer
Alaska 10% 1982	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1983	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1984	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1985	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1986	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1987	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1988	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1989	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1990	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1991	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1992	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1993	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1994	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1995	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1996	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1997	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1998	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 1999	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2000	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2001	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2002	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2003	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2004	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2005	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2006	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2007	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2008	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2009	101.75	101.75
Alaska 10% 2010	101.75	101.75

Fitzpatrick to reach £3.2m

Following up last year's annual profit of £2.5m (a £1.7m, in 1972) the board, Dublin-based Fitzpatrick is aiming for a result of £3.2m for the present year. The dividend will be raised from 5p to 6p. Meanwhile, interim is £1.4m, although the points out that direct costs are not possible because of mergers and acquisitions.

ever, on an adjusted year basis, the board says first-half rise of about 2 cent has been achieved.

The group, which takes oil, and pharmaceuticals, ducts, builders' merchants, textile imports, etc. had a £24.5m for the half year.

Guthrie & Co (UK)

For 1973, taxable profit of £1.2m, which acts as national merchants, shippers and confirmers and in March investment has a 4 cent stake, have more than doubled from £1.5m to £3.2m after tax the net has increased over £1m high £1.5m against £893,000. There is an extraordinary item credited of £97,000 minority interests take £1 against £28,000 leaving the available balance at £1,265,000.

Laporte confident

Despite economic uncertainties Laporte, the chemical ducts group, is confident of the current year prospects. Year's substantial rise in price from £3.2m to £7.3m at the rate level, was due mainly to buoyant export market. Group sales rose by 50 per cent against 20 per cent United Kingdom.

Slater Walker (Can)

Earnings of Slater Walker Canada for the first three months are up from \$1m to \$3.4m, and from \$303,000 to \$3.4m after extraordinary items.

AUSTIN-HALL-PENTOS Following discussions with the directors of Austin Hall while not adverse to merger, unanimously of opinion that of Pentos offer inadequate recommend shareholders accept.

NY banks merger

A plan for the merger of two New York banks - Republic National Bank of New York, and Kings Lafayette Bank Corporation, has been approved by the shareholders of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A., Republic National Bank of New York, and Kings Lafayette Corporation. The merged banks will be wholly owned by a new holding company, named Republic New York Corporation, which will list on the New York Stock Exchange, here, to replace the listing of RNB. United States Government consents are still needed.

Morgan Crucible

Morgan Crucible came through the first quarter of 1974 much more profitably than generally predicted for British industry. The group's orders books are "bested" and reports from overseas are that demand for Morgan materials and components are as "exciting" as for any of the so-called glamour materials allegedly so difficult to obtain throughout the world. Management is taken from this, in that it means the group is better placed than many others to make a profit.

Higgs & Hill

There is no reason why profits of Higgs & Hill should not be at least as good as the £1.8m profit of last year, according to M. A. E. Parker, the chairman of this property and construction group. Its £115m forward work load makes turnover secure through to the end of 1975. In the longer term, he is confident that the group's experience and organization will enable it to maintain its steady progress.

York Trailer

Coming through a "turbulent and challenging" first quarter stronger than ever before, Mr Fred Davies, chairman of York Trailer, says production expansion has now been reactivated. But he gives a warning that Britain's competitive edge as an exporter has been seriously blunted, unless the severe cost increases laid on industry turn out to be a harbinger for a new state of industrial harmony. The immediate effect of the steel price increase (some 30 per cent) has meant something of the order of a 15 per cent rise in the cost of most York products.

Brinco soars

Brinco's net income for the first quarter 1974 of \$1.28m to \$2.28m reflected increased income of £1.1m. Falls (Labrador electric operation) was up from \$2.84m to \$4.57m. On March 28, Brinco in principal to sell to investors a new subsidiary in Churchill Falls and Labrador water rights. RTZ owns 40.2 per cent. Brinco.

Dares suspension

Shares of Dares Estates, part of the Stern Property Trust, which are beset by cash problems, have been suspended at £429,000 (£364,000).

1973: A YEAR OF INTERNATIONAL GROWTH

Extracts from the Report to Shareholders by Mr Henry Keswick, Chairman and Managing Director of The Hongkong Land Co. Ltd.

Earnings per share up 20%; properties revalued

1973 was an important year in the group's development - marked by the raising of US\$50,000,000 in the international capital market; the acquisition of Fitzpatrick's Food Supplies (Far East) Ltd, a major supermarket and food supplies company in Singapore and Malaysia; and the letting of the 52-storey Connaught Centre, the largest building ever developed by Hongkong Land.

Group net profit after tax for 1973 was £11,113,000 (£8,952,000 for 1972) and earnings per share rose 20%. Dividends paid and recommended for 1973 total 2.04p per share - an increase of 15% over 1972.

The major portion of the group's property portfolio was revalued in August 1973 by Jones, Lang, Wootton at £293,681,000 indicating a surplus of some £67,672,000 over book values. It is not planned to incorporate this surplus into the group's accounts at the present time.

The group now has over 40,000 shareholders, making Hongkong Land one of the widest-held public companies listed in Hong Kong.

3 million sq. ft of commercial space

The group is the principal owner of prime buildings in the Central District of Hong Kong, with some 3,100,000 sq. ft of lettable space including 700,000 sq. ft in Connaught Centre.

Demolition of Alexandra House will begin in May 1974, and a new 34-storey office building is scheduled for completion in 1976.

The 41-storey World Trade Centre (45% owned) is under construction (completion 1975), housing in the podium the largest convention facilities in Hong Kong.

A ten-year progressive redevelopment scheme is planned for our five older Central District properties.

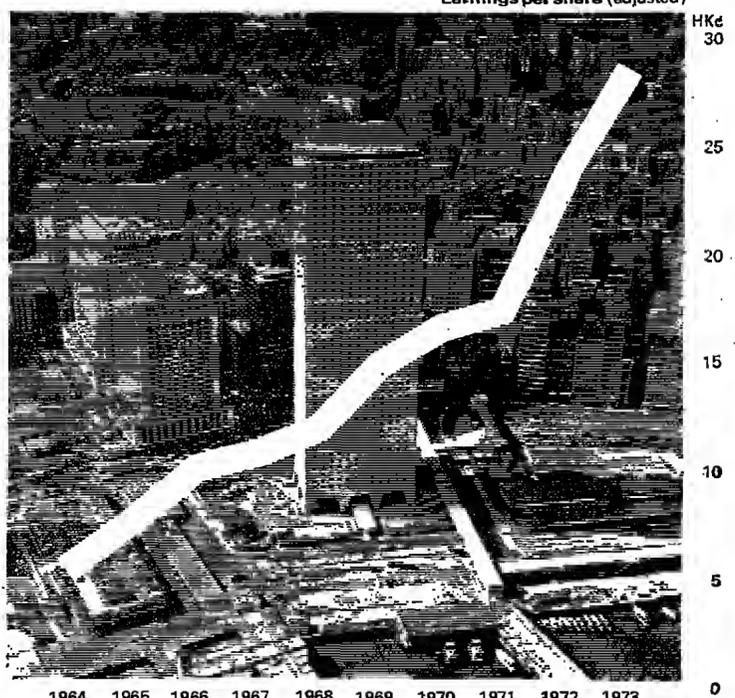
In Kuala Lumpur, a supermarket, car park and 18-storey office complex owned by Fitzpatrick's are now completed and let, also substructure tenders have been received for a 27-storey building, in which the group is a partner, due for completion in mid-1978.

Residential demand exceeds supply

The demand for our extensive first class residential properties continues to exceed the supply. May Tower (54 duplex flats, in joint venture) and Branksome Towers (94 flats) are under construction and the group has substantial land holdings at Pokfulam for future development pending Government approval. Over 1,000 other flats for sale are under construction or planned in joint ventures in Hong Kong. Work should soon begin on 900 acres of housing in Jakarta, in partnership; and our Guam properties are under development.

Hotel expansion

Since the end of 1973, the group's subsidiary, City Hotels Ltd - operators of The Mandarin - has formed Mandarin International Hotels Ltd to market existing hotels and seek new regional hotel management opportunities.



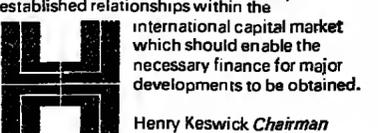
The group owns 49% of Bangkok's Oriental Hotel and 31% of the Excelsior Hotel, while City Hotels Ltd owns 20% of Lee Gardens Hotel and 40% of Maxim's Caterers Ltd. The group has advanced plans for a 500-room Jakarta Mandarin in Indonesia (completion mid-1976) and is investigating a 1,200-room tourist hotel on a site owned at Causeway Bay. Interests held in The Hongkong Hotel and Empress Hotel, through Harbour Centre Development Ltd, have been exchanged with The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd in return for 6% of that company's equity. Kowloon Wharf owns the Marco Polo Hotel in Singapore as well as considerable property in Kowloon.

Fitzpatrick's in Singapore and Malaysia are being integrated with the Dairy Farm group.

Land holdings for a decade of development

While the problems caused by the energy crisis may have some effect on the group, the current prospects for a continued rate of growth in line with previous years are encouraging. The balance sheet and financial resources are exceptionally strong and the group owns a magnificent portfolio of modern revenue producing developments.

We have sufficient land holdings in the commercial, residential and trading fields to keep our development programme busy up to the end of the decade, and the group has established relationships within the international capital market which should enable the necessary finance for major developments to be obtained.



Henry Keswick Chairman
The Hongkong Land Company Ltd
Gloucester Building, Hong Kong

	1973 Stg£	1972 Stg£
Group Profit after Taxation	11,113,000	8,952,000
Dividends	9,800,000	7,615,000
Shareholders' Funds	234,187,000	226,971,000
Earnings per share	2.32p	1.92p*
Dividends per share	2.04p	1.77p*

* Adjusted for Bonus Issue of 5 for 1 in February 1973
All above currency conversions from HK \$ made at rate ruling end-March 1974.

Hongkong Land

FINANCIAL NEWS

Restless day for gilts

Markets had an uneasy yesterday, with gilts... The FT index fell 1.1 off at 299.7, and the index 0.23 down at 118.25...

Latest dividends

Table with columns: Dividend, Date, Yield, etc. for various stocks like Shell, BP, etc.

Wall Street

Yield, May 20—On the New York stock exchange today shares of moderately giving up a small, early gain with trading slow.

Large table of stock prices and market data, including columns for various stocks and their prices.

ing cuts 230 pts off copper

May 20—General selling drove copper prices down by more than 200 points in the London market...



The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Insurance Company Limited will be held on Thursday, 13th June, in Liverpool. The following are extracts from the statement by the Chairman, SIR PAUL CHAMBERS...

Results: The total profit before taxation was £40.9m compared with £50.9m in 1972... The net profit was £26.1m compared with £35.7m in 1972...

Dividends: In March your directors declared in lieu of a final dividend a second interim dividend of 7.15p per 25p stock...

Acquisition of Sterling Estates Limited: In June 1973 your directors decided that there was considerable investment advantage to be gained from acquiring 100% ownership of Sterling Estates Ltd...

USA: Premium income from general insurance business in the United States rose by 6.8% to £260.1m. The underwriting result was a loss of £1.8m compared with a profit of £4.8m in 1972...

United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland: Premium income from general insurance business in the UK and Ireland increased by 18.0% to £117.3m producing an underwriting profit of £5.4m...

Canada: Premium income from general insurance business in Canada increased by 14.2% to £66.2m. The underwriting result was a loss of £3.7m compared with a profit of £0.4m in 1972...

Investments: I refer here to our investments other than those held in respect of our long-term insurance business. During 1973 new investment in the United States and Canada continued to be in both equities and fixed interest securities...

Royal Insurance Underwriting Results Affected by Inflation

Canada: Premium income from general insurance business in Canada increased by 14.2% to £66.2m. The underwriting result was a loss of £3.7m compared with a profit of £0.4m in 1972...

Australia: Premium income from general insurance business in Australia increased by 40.0% to £41.9m but the underwriting loss increased from £1.1m in 1972 to £3.2m...

Europe: Premium income in continental Europe increased in sterling terms by 31.0% to £39.7m, the size of the increase being due in part to the relative strength of the currencies in the countries where we operate...

Elsewhere Overseas: Premium income increased by 16.7% to £49.5m and there was an underwriting profit of £0.8m compared with £2.9m in 1972. There were significant developments in the Far East where, following negotiations with a leading Japanese insurance company...

Engineering: Our engineering subsidiary, the 'British Engine', continued to progress satisfactorily with income increasing by nearly 19% to £17.5m, though the underwriting profit fell from £0.7m in 1972 to £0.5m...

Marine and Aviation: Worldwide premium income increased by 12.4% to £32.3m. The underwriting profit was £1.9m compared with £2.7m in 1972. United States operations produced a satisfactory profit though less than the previous year end underwriting profits were also earned in each of the other major territories where we operate...

Investments: I refer here to our investments other than those held in respect of our long-term insurance business. During 1973 new investment in the United States and Canada continued to be in both equities and fixed interest securities but in the rest of the world the main weight of new money went into equity investment...

Life and Other Long-Term Business: New business completed during the year once again showed a substantial increase, new annual premiums increasing by £2.4m to £12.5m. Single premiums at £19.1m increased by £0.3m. Our life business continues the dynamic growth pattern of the past few years and will be profitable to the stockholders in the years ahead...

Directors and Chairmanship: During the year we made three new appointments to the Board, Mr Rowland Wright, Mr Kerry St. Johnston and Mr Kenneth Thorogood. Sir Douglas Crawford who joined the Board in 1950 has reached the age of 70 and will not be seeking re-election at the annual general meeting...

Management, Staff and Agents: As I look back over my term as chairman of the 'Royal' my overwhelming impressions are of the vigour of the organisation and the pride people feel in doing their job well and in belonging to the Royal. I see this not only in the management and staff but also in the support given to us by our agents at home and abroad...

Summary of Consolidated Results table showing 1973 and 1972 figures for General Insurance, Earnings, Investment Income, Stockholders' Long-term, Share of Associated Company's Profit, Profit before taxation, Net Profit, Dividend, and Profit retained.

Notes: 1. The tax figure for the year 1973 is based on an average UK Corporation Tax rate of 49%. The tax figure for 1972 was calculated at the Corporation Tax rate of 40% applying for that year. 2. The figures given for earnings per stock unit are not comparable because of the change in the basis of taxation.

Royal Insurance looks after you fast

London and Regional Market Prices ICI helps the market

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13 Dealings End, May 23 Contango Day, May 24 Settlement Day, June 4
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Answers One
ANSWERS AND RECORDS FOR ONLY
£160 P.W.K. 19 UPPER BROOK STREET, LONDON W1V 2HS
RING ANYTIME 01-629 9232

amworkers
vice is our business
Taylor Woodrow

Stock	Price	Change	Div %	Yield	1973/74	Company	Price	Change	Div %	Yield	1973/74	Company	Price	Change	Div %	Yield
FUNDS																
1000	1000															
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																
AAE	100					AAE	100					AAE	100			
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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED MARRIED COUPLE to live in an estate of president of...

COOK AND BUTLER

Team will have major household management responsibility with additional services...

WIFE REQUIRES RESIDENT HELP IN SUFFOLK

Immediately for elderly gentleman suffering from Parkinson's disease...

PART TIME COOK (2 IN HOUSEHOLD)

2 or 3 evenings and occasional week ends. No such evenings in week...

TEMPORARY NANNY

Required for family in North London for end June-September...

NEAR CANNES: Responsible girl wanted to act as mother's help for Anglo-French family...

CORDON BLEU OR COOK of similar standard wanted for month of August...

HOUSEKEEPER/MOTHER'S HELP - experienced, responsible, tidy lady...

NANNY REQUIRED for Emma, aged 3 years, and 12 month old...

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER, wanted for old lady in London, S.W.1...

AU PAIR BUREAU PROBABLY OFFERS BEST JOB London or abroad...

CORNER/HOUSEKEEPER required for husband and wife with 2 children aged 10 and 8...

CUPLE REQUITTED to live in own house in London, S.W.1...

GOOD COOK WANTED for 2 months August and September for large house...

RESIDENT MATRON REQUIRED for Boys' School, Sec Women's G.S. 25...

WANTED for summer job as children's Nanny by the resident...

WE ARE TWO active normal, healthy, happy little boys and we are looking for a boy person to take care of us...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

ART DEALER AND PIANIST WIFE require reliable cook/housekeeper with initiative to take over beautiful...

TEMPORARY GOVERNOR/COMPANION

Aged 20-30 required. End June-September. North London for large English-speaking foreign family...

KIND EXPERIENCED NANNY

To take sole charge of two boys, age 4 and 2 1/2 (twin) at morning school. Permanent position in lovely modern house of young couple who travel.

HOUSEMOTHER/COOK

To 10 early morning. St. John's Wood available to housemother also through holidays. Car. Salary by arrangement.

TV STAR

sex reliable HOUSEKEEPER who initiative, willing worker, able to drive - unusual hours - through holidays. Car. Salary by arrangement.

GOOD ENGLISH SPEAKING FAMILY, required for top Italian boy, 10 years, and 6 year old girl. To live in family and attend prep school.

NANNY/MOTHERS HELP - age 22 lady, French, 10 years exp. in London. Excellent references. Salary by arrangement.

EXPERIENCED COOK required for country house in Northamptonshire. Possible employment for husband as well. Salary by arrangement.

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR required for private house in London, regularly with Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit. Must have impeccable references. Salary by arrangement.

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Women's Appointments also on pages 29 and 30

A place in the sun for a Buyer. Malawi's largest book-stationery, Toy and Fancy Goods chain of stores requires

A BUYER A 30 month contract will be offered to the successful applicant with a 25% gratuity (presently tax free) on completion of the contract.

The Managing Director Bluntyre Printing and Publishing Company c/o F.E. Export Limited Africa House Sixth Floor Kingsway, London WC2B 6QN, England

Apply in writing giving details of qualifications and previous experience to:

The British Council APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT FULL-TIME RESIDENT SISTER

University of Keele is a non-commercial, educational and cultural organization...

Secretary to the Health Centre in Keele. She will be accommodated in a flat in the Health Centre...

Apply in writing giving details of qualifications and previous experience to: The Managing Director Bluntyre Printing and Publishing Company c/o F.E. Export Limited Africa House Sixth Floor Kingsway, London WC2B 6QN, England

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Women, 25-40 years old to cover reception, bookkeeping and accounts duties. Must be very adaptable and willing to work long hours.

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APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT FULL-TIME RESIDENT SISTER University of Keele

Women's Appointments also on pages 28 and 29

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"FAIR DEALINGS"

We think so as we've been to see the clients so you can be confident of good things to come!

M.D. of International Co. needs the help of an educated, sophisticated PA/Sec., to cope with all aspects of his busy life. Good banking or commercial experience essential. 28-40. Salary neg. to £3,000 p.a.

Ring: Matilda MacIntyre 588 0174.

WEST END M.D. of Management Consultants. Knightsbridge needs smart PA/Sec. 22-31. This is a superb career opportunity to work into a Personal Assistant and develop your own business. Commencing salary £2,200 p.a., reviewed after 2 months, plus good perks.

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3 weeks' holiday. Flexible hours. L.V.s.

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required by Editor of monthly international journal which is part of a well-known publishing group, based in St. Paul's. Applicants should preferably be aged between 21-30 years

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Apply with full curriculum vitae and details of availability to Box 2769 C, The Times.

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Two young Directors of leading W.1 Fashion Company require an attractive SECRETARY/P.A. aged 21-30.

The successful candidate should be adaptable, willing to take responsibility and be able to run a small office. Excellent salary, excellent prospects and generous discounts. Good salary and 4 weeks' annual holiday (pro-rata this year).

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We need a girl with personality and aptitude to assist in the office of small import/export concern.

Location: Sheen, S.W.14 (Mortlake area).

Salary around £1,800-£2,000. Dial 676 1107 for interview.

THE WINE SOCIETY

Offers a Secretarial opportunity to a lady interested in wine. The Society, a century old cooperative, offers a variety of exciting wine

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Young Executive of U.S. Liverpool Bank close to other Liverpool or Manchester banks requires a secretary able to handle the office while he is away travelling.

Flexible hours in office. Call Mrs. Hayes 247 9701

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SHOW BUSINESS PRODUCTION COMPANY

Small but expanding, active P.A./Secretary, energetic and independent. Must be able to work unattended hours. Also experienced bookkeeper to take charge of new Kalimantan accounts.

Please apply in writing: E.S.P. LIGHTING LTD., 18/40 Greenwich St., London, S.E.1

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needs wide awake, attractive Secretary between 18 to 22, to look after 3 young Account Executives. Must be energetic, independent, media dependent, and efficient. Call Ann Newell at 466 4911. We pay very well!

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SECRETARY

MARKET RESEARCH MUSIC INDUSTRY

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We would consider part-time for suitable applicants (minimum 25 hour week). The salary is negotiable. Among the many excellent benefits are L.V.s, 4 weeks holiday and staff discount on products.

Please telephone Miss Betty Smith, Personnel Officer for further details on 01-262 7788.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

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c. £2,000

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85 Fleet Street, London EC4P 4AJ. Tel.: 01-353 6050, ext. 62

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The compensations are excellent, for in addition to a most pleasant working environment we offer attractive commencing salaries, a generous annual bonus, top BUPA cover at a minimal rate and L.V.s to the weekly value of £1.50. Location: Close to St. Paul's Cathedral.

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Article V
No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Eight complaints—and signs of possible strength in fragile investigation procedure

by Niall MacDermot
secretary-general,
International Commission
of Jurists

When the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations met early this year in New York it was called upon to consider for the first time under a new procedure a number of complaints of violations of human rights in eight widely differing countries. If the results were disappointing to many people, at least the new procedure was not strangled at birth as some had feared would happen.

The commission is composed of representatives of governments, and most governments, being afraid of exposure, were reluctant to develop an institution that might be used against them. Twenty years later, however, under the pressure of international opinion and with a changing political climate, a number of governments became so motivated

by other factors that they were ready to make some advances towards the international protection of human rights. This arose in particular in relation to colonialism and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

As a result of a decision by the Economic and Social Council in 1966, the Human Rights Commission in March, 1967, asked its sub-commission to prepare a report containing information "from all available sources" on violations of human rights and to bring to the attention of the commission "any situation which it had reasonable cause to believe revealed a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

A course of action was set in force which led to the adoption in 1970 by the council of an important resolution (No. 1503) establishing a detailed procedure for the investigation of complaints

similar to that recommended by the sub-commission in 1967.

For many years the Secretary General has received between 20,000 and 30,000 complaints a year of violations of human rights in all parts of the world. Many are repetitive and often in vague and general terms. Many others, however, are specific and merit inquiry. Under the new procedure admissible communications may originate from individuals or groups who are victims of violations, from persons having direct knowledge of violations, or from non-governmental organizations acting in good faith and not politically motivated and having direct and reliable knowledge of such violations.

The new procedure calls for examination of these complaints in three stages. First, the United Nations secretary-general refers the "communications", as complaints are euphemistically termed,

to a working party of the sub-commission. This meets for 10 days to consider them and refers those which "appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations" to the sub-commission. This in turn considers them for about two days, and then decides which to pass on to the Human Rights Commission.

In the first year of the new procedure the sub-commission decided not to refer to the commission any of the three cases (Greece, Iran and Portugal) sent to it by the working party. Instead it sent them back to the working party to consider them further in the light of replies from governments. In this way a year was lost.

In the second year the working party referred eight cases in the sub-commission (Brazil, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Burundi, Tanzania, Portugal and the United Kingdom). A "thorough

study" is not very clear, save that an investigation, depending as it does on the cooperation of the government concerned, is less likely to occur, but if it does, will presumably have the advantage of including evidence from both sides.

It is important to realize that this procedure is in essence a political and not a judicial one. It is necessary to an inquiry on the national plane by a parliamentary committee than to a decision by a court of justice. To be realistic, it will be difficult to obtain even the degree of impartiality sometimes found in parliamentary committees. This does not mean that the procedure is valueless. It is a way of bringing pressure on governments to mend their ways with respect to human rights. Also, the very existence of the procedure shows in a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights are not, in the words of article 2(7) of the charter, "matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state" and, therefore, excluded from United Nations intervention.

The distinction between a "thorough study" and an "investigation" is not very

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In the West, human rights are normally regarded as a political and cultural concept—in contrast to the Third World, where they are seen chiefly as questions of economics. Below, Maurice Cranston and Ian Brownlie discuss these differences in interpretation

Efforts to enforce the western tradition

"Human rights" is a fairly new name for what were once called "the rights of man". Mrs Roosevelt encouraged the United Nations to speak of human rights when she found that the rights of man were understood in some parts of the world to include the rights of woman.

In the seventeenth century John Locke, the philosopher, and others, spoke of "natural rights", because the rights in question were derived from "natural law", or the universal principles of justice, rather than from the imperatives of positive law. This last distinction is, of course, the crucial one. A right can be one of two things: an entitlement a person has, because the authority and force of positive law decrees and upholds it; or a right may be something a person ought to have, because of a morally compelling claim to it.

Affirmations of human rights are characteristically affirmations of rights in the second sense: and there is a very ancient western tradition of belief both in the reality of natural law—a law higher than the edicts of princes—and of the universal rights which this law confers on all rational, sentient beings.

Greeks, Stoics, Romans, medieval Christians and

modern rationalists have sustained much the same concept of basic moral rights which every human being possesses simply by virtue of being human. They are not the kind of rights that are conferred exclusively by a particular society. They are not rights that are earned. They are universal, and they are inherited, so to speak, with humanity itself. Their very generality, however, makes it hard to discern these rights clearly.

Hence, various attempts have been made to set down lists of human rights. John Locke, most often quoted as an authority on the subject, wrote of the rights to life, liberty and property.

The Bill of Rights enacted by the English Parliament after the "Glorious Revolution" in 1689 named also the rights of trial by jury and prescribed that there should be neither excessive bail nor excessive fines, and outlawed cruel and unusual punishments. Locke's reasoning and the example of the English Bill of Rights had a great influence throughout the world. When the American states gained their independence, several issued declarations of rights adding to those that the English had named, the right to happiness, or, in more cautiously worded documents, the right to the pursuit of happiness.

In 1948 there appeared another declaration on the same lines, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, passed and proclaimed by the United Nations. This was both less

and more than had been promised when the United Nations was founded during the Second World War, and charged with what Churchill called the mission of enthroning human rights. The United Nations declaration fell short of that objective because it provided no machinery for passing from the abstract exercise of naming human rights to the concrete exercise of upholding them.

At the same time it went beyond the original purpose by naming besides the traditional natural rights to life, liberty, fair treatment and so forth, various other more idealistic rights, such as the right to a standard of living, medicine and holidays with pay.

This introduction of "economic" rights was partly in response to the presence of the communist powers in the United Nations. The civil and political rights of the great western tradition hold an equivocal place in Marxist philosophy, while the material and economic needs of men are better understood.

The Council of Europe has achieved more. The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights, drawn up in Rome in 1950, was followed by the institution at Strasbourg of a Commission and a Court of Human Rights, bodies to which the individual has access as a petitioner if he believes that his rights as set out in the European Convention have been violated.

It is perhaps ironic that access to the Strasbourg institutions is limited to the inhabitants of countries where political and civil human rights, that is, human rights as they have been understood in the western tradition, are already generally well respected by the governments concerned.

But if the western understanding of human rights is to stand the test of time, the rights set forth in the European Convention are not intended to be the rights of Europeans only, but to be the rights of all men. The European Convention is just as much a universal document, in this sense as the Universal Declaration and the Covenants of the United Nations. The European Convention confers some positive rights on inhabitants of

member states, but it claims moral rights for everyone; and indeed it would make no sense as a statement of human rights if it did not do so.

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Declaration stronger than armies

continued from page 1

For granted, or more rigorously defended, as a basic right than that of property. But the declaration of principles Conference on the Human Environment (1972) calls at a number of points for planning, management and control of resources, which must reduce or restrict established property rights.

Further, while the universal declaration said that "everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property", we search the pages of the United Nations covenants in vain for such a principle. In fact, with the assent of more than 100 countries they do not mention a right of property at all. *Verbum sapienti.*

But demands for economic self-determination and security have been intensified in the face of the multinational corporations and the presence of many foreign work-

ers or traders. So the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Covenant states that "developing countries, with due regard to human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognized in the present covenant to non-nationals".

The multinational corporations are skilled at presenting a face of innocence and political helplessness, but there is no doubt that their economic power or influence, whether abused or not, is greater than that of many governments. Against them the clause in the covenant may be justified; but as it is also to be read as a means of erosion of the long-accepted minimum standard of treatment of foreign workers or traders, it can only be of comfort to General Amin. Liberal democracy—seen in terms of the protection of the individual against the state, but in the industrialized countries at least the state is in decline in face of the technologies of commu-

nications, resource management and industrial organization; its institutions, whether liberal or dirigiste, are, to borrow Walter Bagehot's distinction, becoming increasingly theatrical rather than efficient.

Hence simple enunciations of the freedom to receive and impart information, and respect for private life, and of the limited public restrictions permitted on them, lose most of their traditional force in such contexts as subliminal advertising, direct satellite broadcasting, secrecy on sources of environmental pollution, personal data compilation and retrieval, and industrial espionage.

Some of these forces are virtually beyond public restriction or control, as the Soviet Union is acutely aware in the case of direct satellite broadcasting; and it is in any case meaningless to claim either the freedom to restrict this freedom, in such areas without a clearer view of common interests than we have begun to form.

Universal, not just European

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Way to persuade people

To establish that a thing ought to be is the way to persuade people that it shall be. To say, for example, that all men have a right to freedom of movement is to dispute the justice of those governments which refuse to allow people to move freely.

And this is not to make anything so vague and utopian as a statement of aspiration and ideal; it is to wish those of another. Also, there may occasionally be a conflict between the rights of the individual and the security of the nation. But security in general is not something which is at odds with human rights, because it is itself a human right; it is the security of another. The security of the individual is bound up with the security of the community; the private enjoyment of the right depends on the common enjoyment of the right. The demand for liberty and security is not a demand for two things that can only with difficulty be demanded or reconciled; it is a demand for two things that naturally belong together. Part of the western understanding of human rights is the belief that a free country is safer than an unfree country. History gives us good grounds for continuing to think this is true.

The author is Professor of Political Science at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Variety of attitudes in Third World

The origins of thinking on "human rights" in the so-called Third World of Asia, Africa and Latin America are in orthodox terms, that the principles so amply professed by Europeans should be applied to non-Europeans—in other words, their political and economic masters should give full faith and credit in their own concepts.

The political and moral foundations of many well-known figures in Africa and Asia are by no means radical. Paris surprised them in Christian, Muslim or Hindu. Dr Kaunda espouses humanism. Mr Nyerere's socialism is akin to Tom Paine's Rights of Man and not to revolutionary socialism.

Even when such figures resort to planning and control of various kinds, the approach has tended to be that of Lloyd George's war cabinet—that major problems (poverty, malnutrition and the like) call for special measures as a matter of expediency rather than doctrine.

A constant in the history is the Afro-Asian appealing in the European's moral pretensions on the simple principle of consistency. At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 the Japanese delegation (qualified members of the "heavy squad" since victory in the Russo-Japanese war) had the temerity to ask that the League of Nations Covenant should include guarantees of equality. This met with a refusal from other delegations; and thus it was that (apart from mandates) 1919-20 human rights standards were insisted upon only in minorities treaties affecting defeated states and states such as Poland which were "probationers" and products of the work of the Allied Supreme Council.

It is typical that when the French turned their backs on Ho Chi Minh's infant republic in 1945 he defended his policy of setting up a provisional government by saying: "Not only is our act in line with the Atlantic and San Francisco charters, solemnly proclaimed by the allies, but it entirely conforms with the glorious principles upheld by

the French people, viz liberty, equality and fraternity." Since about 1965 a large number of Afro-Asian states, including the new China, have been active in international life, and it is now possible to give a reasonably clear picture of the special elements in the attitude of the developing states towards human rights. This picture of "special elements" involves a risk of creating distortions. First, the background of ideas is fairly orthodox. Secondly, the developing states exhibit considerable variety of theory and practice. Nevertheless, certain themes have emerged with clarity and persistence. In the first place, the developing states wish to give emphasis to economic and social rights as necessary companions to the classical civil and political rights. When the human rights covenants were put in final form in 1966 by the United Nations Organization there were two instruments, an international covenant on civil and political rights and an international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights.

The importance attached to the latter by the developing countries is well attested, in principle if not always in practice. Economic, social and cultural rights are exemplified by the right to work, the right to social security and the right to education. Such rights complement civil and political rights; thus for example, the poor man has little chance of reasonable access to modern and urban justice in the absence of legal aid. The strategy of looking at the economic foundations and at the insufficiency of formal equality involves insisting on positive state provision. The nodal points of Third World thinking on human rights are: the principle of self-determination; the principle of racial equality; insistence upon the economic foundations of human rights. Apart from these, politicians and lawyers of the Third World would argue that their approach is not unorthodox and that their special interests are not antithetical to the civil and political rights; rather complementary and even necessarily antecedent.

This may be so in a general way, but there are tensions and they are too often ignored. One category of tensions derives from the psychological and political sources of these matters of essence can be indicated by example. The principle favour-

used to excuse the more or less autonomous deficiencies of Third World governments and to report back to the commission. This decision illustrates the extreme sensitivity of the commission in dealing with complaints against governments in cases other than those which are repeatedly

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There are dominant ideas as well as peripheral human rights models built on a minority may result in a hierarchy in which religious, racial or economic divisions would

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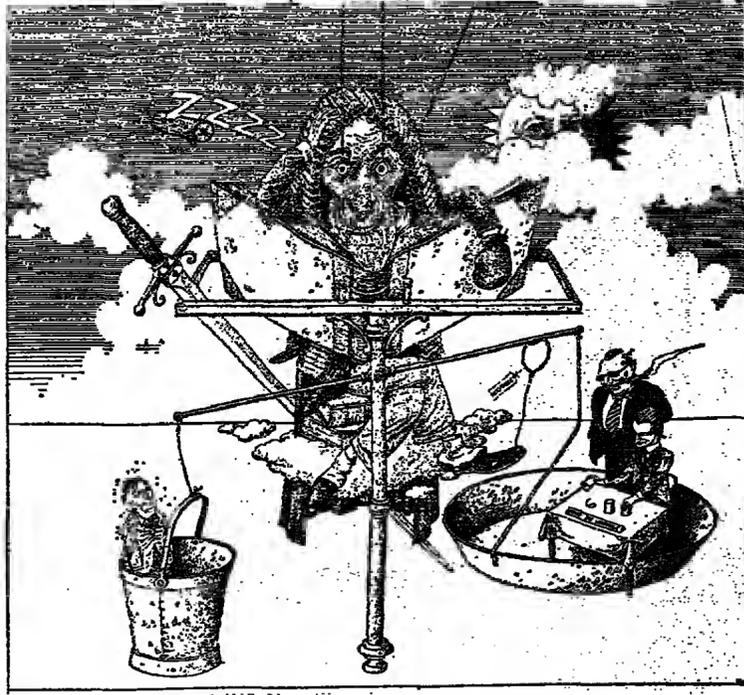
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Handwritten note: "Jahil Koolisa"



Article VI
Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

All over the world the human rights movement is in ferment. Its priorities differ fundamentally between one country and another; it does its means of expression and the degree of political freedom within which each of its various groups is free to operate. On this page and the next, we examine some of its manifestations within Britain, the Commonwealth and the EEC, in the Soviet Union and Latin America, and in black and white Africa

Patchwork of freedoms has led to fragmentation of their defence

by Marcel Berlins
Britain has neither a comprehensive Bill of Rights nor a written constitution. The rights and freedoms to which a British citizen is entitled are to be found in no single place. They are scattered, some in historical documents such as the Magna Carta, others in decisions of the courts, others in the laws passed by Parliament. Often they have no home at all, and exist because they seem always to have existed, and because it is thought morally right that they should continue to do so.

protection of these rights has itself been fragmented and diffused. Britain has a strong history of campaigns for reform launched by dedicated individuals and small groups. The anti-slavery lobby and the work of Robert Owen in improving conditions of work are two proud examples. There are also many cases of particular injustices being taken up by parliamentarians or the press or strong minded individuals.

particular, sometimes abridged, sometimes civil liberties. The National Council for Civil Liberties is the only active British organization covering the whole field of human rights. It was formed in 1934, a grim year, the atmosphere in London tense almost to breaking point with the arrival of hunger marchers and the unemployment from all over the country.

The founder members soon realized that there was more to be done than observing other countries' trials. The organization became attached to the International Commission of Jurists, and started looking at the state of the law and the administration of justice in England and its overseas colonies. All but 150 of its 1,600 members are still lawyers, but the emphasis of its activities has considerably shifted over the years.



Police remove anti-apartheid demonstrators from the London offices of South African Airways after a half-hour occupation by about 30 people during the summer of 1972. Above right: Mr Tom Sargent, secretary of Justice. Top right: Mr Martin Loney, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties.



Some of the NCCL's policies have attracted criticism in recent years. It has been accused of being left wing and of meddling in politics instead of sticking to its traditional role of watchdog over civil liberties. The organization has grown accustomed to these criticisms and to some extent accepts them as proof that it is doing its job properly. But it denies that it is political in the party sense. It has been as much of a thorn to Labour governments as to Conservative administrations. It has acted for extreme right-wing groups, as well as for communists and anarchists.

proposed by Justice. But the organization also takes on individual cases of apparent injustice, although its facilities are limited, and was responsible earlier this year for obtaining the release from prison of a man wrongly convicted, after all legal steps to free him had failed.

Soviet Union: curbs contradict constitution in practice and in law

by Richard Devy
The Soviet Union comes in for steady and severe lambasting on the subject of civil rights. This is not because its record is necessarily worse than that of other countries. There are plenty of places where the law is more arbitrarily applied and the rights of the citizens more grossly disregarded.

dom of the press, freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings, and freedom of street processions and demonstrations. It also recognizes freedom of religious worship and "freedom of conscience" and "freedom of political propaganda". In practice and in law, however, these freedoms are curbed, mostly in the name of the defence of socialism.

facts of interest is absent except in a limited sphere. Hence there can be no separation of powers, no right of dissent, and still less any positive value in dissent. Nor can there be any room for the idea of the rule of law as such. The law is the servant of the party and an expression of its political authority, so it can be used without qualms against anyone who questions this authority. Individual "rights" in this sphere have had little place in Russian history or in communist ideology.

freedom, but they can hardly fail to extend some of the limits of the present system. Finally, the apparatus has some interest in basic legality since it was itself a victim of the breakdown of legality under Stalin. In an orderly state people need to know where they stand, and it is in almost everyone's interest that the application of the law should be reasonably regular and predictable.

France: misgivings over ratification

by Charles Hargrove
The country of the Declaration of the Rights of Man has been one of the last to ratify the European Declaration of Human Rights. Ratification by the French National Assembly took place only last month, nearly 24 years after the European Convention on Human Rights, signed by the Foreign Minister, was made up and more than 20 years after it came into force.

France: misgivings over ratification. The instruments of ratification were tabled the day before the Council of Europe celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in the presence of M Alain Pöhl, President of the Republic, and himself a former President of the European Parliament.

Advertisement for 'THE SWEDISH MARIAS' and 'ROY' products. The text includes 'THE SWEDISH MARIAS', 'ROY', and 'SWEDISH MARIAS'. There is also a small image of a person's face.



Article XIII (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Brazil: primary education handicaps literacy movement

so many other things in the seriousness of the problem depends on point of view. Looked in one angle, great progress has been made: illiterates have dropped from 12 per cent in 1960, 33 per cent in 1970, and 21 per cent in 1973. In numbers, however, everything changes: 10,000 illiterates in 1960, 17,900,000 in 1970, and 21 million in 1973. The teachers are run short, but the masses of illiterates keep increasing.

organized in relation to the specific problem of literacy. Reading and writing are seen simply as technical skills that are an essential precondition of modern, industrialized society. Assessed on these criteria Mobral has had considerable success: approximately six million people, scattered all over Brazil's 3,853 municipalities, had been awarded diplomas by the end of 1973, after attending Mobral's basic five-month literacy course. For many people it just over two years is a considerable achievement, possibly justifying both the considerable international interest that has been shown in the movement and the claim frequently repeated by Senator Márcio Moreira Gomes, (formerly director of Mobral and now Minister of Finance) that Mobral is "the world's largest literacy movement".

One of the more unusual aspects of Mobral is the way it is financed—the funds come from the football lottery and from a 1 per cent income tax made voluntarily by about 70,000 companies. Although Mobral absorbs only 7 per cent of the revenue from the lottery (and 46 per cent goes to support the capital market through the Federal Savings Bank), it is to some extent an answer to the people who strongly criticized the Government for establishing the lottery in 1970. These critics claimed that besides providing poorly paid workers with yet another way of wasting money desperately needed by their families, the lottery was also an indirect way of making the poor finance an even larger share of the cost of Brazilian development.

Justification, refuse to allocate a large proportion of their budget (163.3m cruzeiros, about £10m, in 1972) for the building of classrooms. They prefer to make use of available rooms, even if these are dilapidated. In some of the poorer regions this policy has caused problems. At the end of last year the Recife branch needed 600 classrooms but could find only 375. It was estimated that Mobral was turning away 5,000 new pupils daily because of the shortage. The problem was partly solved by using 60 old buses, given to Mobral by the municipal bus company.

Mobral has also been outward looking in its willingness to work with other organizations. In August, 1973, it signed an agreement with the Rodon Project, a rapidly developing voluntary movement which has development centres, run by university students, in many backward regions all over Brazil. Now Mobral is collaborating in a permanent basis with these centres, organizing special projects and carrying out surveys into literacy levels.

In April the new director, Senator Arlindo Lopes Pereira, said Mobral was also planning to carry out a programme of preventive medicine to improve the health of those attending the courses. Special attention is to be given to ophthalmic treatment, as it is estimated that half the students are suffering from untreated eye weaknesses or eye diseases that are seriously impairing their capacity to take full advantage of the courses. Despite its considerable achievements, Mobral has also had its critics. First, the league has, however, provided its students with a sufficient basic education, as it is too concerned with recording numerical successes, thus neglecting quality for quantity. Instances have occurred of diplomas being granted to students who were scarcely capable of writing their own names. Mobral has taken some measures to correct this distortion, instituting a one-year course of integrated education for the newly literate.

South Africa: pressure groups condemned as subversive

which it did in the 1950s after a prolonged constitutional crisis. Since then the Civil Rights League has acted as a pressure group, seeking to influence public opinion through letters in journals, public meetings and press releases. It also makes direct representations to ministers and to government departments in particular cases, such as the death in detention of the Cape Muslim leader, the Imam Haron, a few years ago.

engaged in academic or professional life, the league strives to maintain public awareness of the value of freedom of expression and assembly and the right to trial in open court. It cannot claim spectacular success.

The Black Sash organization maintains advice offices to assist those caught in the tangle of pass laws which restricts the movements of Africans in South Africa. It also provides funds for the legal defence of pass holders in the courts.

For the rest, bodies such as the South African Institute of Race Relations, the National Union of South African Students and the Christian Institute concern themselves with human rights. These three organizations are at present under investigation by the Schabas Commission, a parliamentary body, whose critics have to be taken to prevent such people from destroying the stability of the country.

Mr Botha rejected Opposition suggestions that conscription should be allowed to work in hospitals, on fire stations or as ambulance men for double the national service period rather than go to jail.

After a symposium on conscription objection organized by the Civil Rights League in Cape Town, Mr Botha said in a parliamentary speech that there was a deliberate attempt by leftist and communist organizations to destroy national service systems. Measures would have to be taken to prevent such people from destroying the stability of the country.

on censorship

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Australia: good intentions have gone astray

by Herbert Mishael

The most serious protagonists of human rights in Australia are the various civil liberties organizations, which usually confine themselves to specific injustices within their state boundaries and are generally concerned with individual cases, and the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations Association of Australia.

At a recent conference in Canberra various representatives of the human rights movement met government representatives and discussed the situation. Despite the fears expressed from time to time that the human rights movement might have its freedom of operation curtailed and its success impeded because of the conference was funded by the Australian Government, the spokesman of the movement were quite free and frank in their expressions of opinion.

They made specific proposals to the Government on how to give effect to the United Nations covenants. They told the conference that they thought Mr Whitlam had been misled by Conservative advisers into believing parliamentary legislation was required for ratification of the covenants, and they emphasized that such legislation was definitely not required. Only by government ratification of the protocol could the human rights of the Australian today be significantly enlarged.

The protocol would give individuals direct access to the Human Rights Committee, which would be set up under article 28 of the covenant when it came into operation.

The Australian Government has its own Human Rights Act introducing unnecessary variations on the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and apparently denying the individual the benefits of both of the covenants. The Government has thus substituted its own judgment both for that of the General Assembly of the United Nations and also for that of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. In doing so it has provoked opposition which human rights advocates regard as largely irrelevant, placing the blame on the Government.

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE IMPERIAL ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare, medicare network extends across Iran



Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi. The Princess works tirelessly for the welfare of the sick and needy. As President of the Women's Organisation of Iran and the Iranian Human Rights Committee and Deputy President of the Imperial Organisation for Social Services and the Iranian National Committee for the Campaign against Illiteracy she is actively engaged in a wide variety of projects for the improvement of health and education services in Iran.

The welfare of the sick and needy has always been a matter of great concern to His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah and under his guidance and that of his sister, Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf, an organisation called the Imperial Organisation for Social Services has spent the last twenty seven years working to combat poverty, ignorance and disease.

Established by Imperial decree in the difficult days following the end of World War Two the IOSS was the first welfare organisation in the long history of Iran. Its aim, as stated in the statutes of its foundation, was "to raise the level of health and education among the poorer classes of the population."

To fulfil this aim the IOSS has created a vast network of hospitals, clinics and maternal and child health centres; established its own pharmaceutical factory supply medicines at low cost; set up one of the largest publishing houses in the world to print the millions of books it distributes free among schoolchildren; started the country's foremost vocational training centres; rebuilt villages wiped out by earthquakes and floods and given generous support to a variety of other welfare organisations which have come into being.

Health has always been the prime concern of IOSS and the organisation has tackled the problem of raising health standards from all possible angles.

In the early days priority was given to remedying the acute shortage of medical facilities. Since its establishment, the Organisation has built three major hospitals with more than 600 beds; several smaller hospitals, 255 rural clinics and 140 maternal health centres. More than 70 million patients have been treated at these institutions. Extension of these facilities is now being carried out according to a new plan drawn up this year. The plan divides the country into a number of zones each of which shall have a complete network of medical facilities on four levels. Each zone shall have one major hospital which will provide a total range of services. Under each hospital there will be an aid station, under each station 4 clinics and under each clinic 3 rural dispensaries.

An even more significant achievement in creating a network of health services in a vast country which contains 67,000 villages scattered over difficult terrain was the building by the IOSS of 255 rural clinics, providing free treatment and free medicine to hundreds of thousands of villagers who had never seen a doctor before. Over 65 million patients have been treated at the rural clinics. Their services are complemented by 140 maternal and child health centres which provide free food and care for mothers and babies. To date over 5 million mothers and children have been cared for by these centres and 2 million kilos of dried milk have been distributed.

In addition to providing basic medical services the IOSS clinics and MCH centres also make an important contribution to higher health standards through education of the rural population in hygiene and cleanliness. Knowing that the best way to tackle health problems is at their source the IOSS places great stress on cleaning up of the environment through the laying of piped water networks, the construction of modern bath-houses, abattoirs and mortuaries, strict sanitation control of shops and restaurants and through health inspection of school children.

The most important of its preventative measures has been an energetic inoculation campaign against prevalent diseases such as smallpox and cholera. Over 60 million inoculations have been given free of charge to date. A number of highly specialised health projects have been carried out with great success. The most noteworthy was the eradication of trachoma in the town of Dezful in south Iran where 9 out of every 10 people were suffering from this terrible eye disease in 1949. The campaign was conducted on two levels: direct treatment of trachoma victims and a massive town cleaning drive which resulted in a virtual tearing down and rebuilding of the town.

Other specialised IOSS health projects have included aid to the blind and rehabilitation of lepers.

The IOSS role in improving health standards is not limited to direct action in the field. Careful consideration of the problems has led to a wide network of supporting services without which the total programme could not operate effectively. Hospitals and clinics are not much use without doctors or nurses but when the IOSS set up the number of these was sadly inadequate. Training of medical and paramedical personnel, therefore, has always been a key feature of IOSS activities. Iran's first school of nursing, the Princess Ashraf School of Nursing was set up in 1949 to provide free nursing training. The school has trained 1,400 Iranian girls as nurses so far and several hundred others are taking the 3 year course at present. Nursing aides are trained at the Farah Pahlavi Behyari Institute established in 1962 and the Reza Pahlavi Behyari Institute opened in 1968. To date 162 aides have been trained at Ramsar and 89 in Tehran. As mentioned earlier doctors and other medical specialists are being trained at Reza Pahlavi Medical Centre.

Hospitals

The largest of the IOSS hospitals is the 250-bed Reza Pahlavi Medical Centre in the suburbs of Tehran. The function of the hospital was formerly limited to the practice of curative medicine. Under the new IOSS health plan the Reza Pahlavi has been turned into a major research and training centre as well. With the help of experts from Johns Hopkins University in the U.S.A. the IOSS is training doctors and specialists in all branches of medicine. At the same time the number of departments at the hospital has been expanded. These departments include paediatrics, gynaecology, surgery, heart treatment, cobalt therapy, neurology, intensive care and a maternity ward. The hospital also operates a mobile clinic which tours outlying areas.

The second hospital established by the IOSS was the 260-bed Nekui hospital in the holy city of Qom in the heart of Iran. This hospital has recently been enlarged and now contains wards for internal diseases, surgical cases, maternity, gynaecology, paediatrics, heart patients and ear, nose and throat. It also has a large radiology department, a blood bank, a casualty department and a family planning unit. Included in the Nekui hospital is the 60-bed Hedayati Maternity Home added in 1969 and a 50-bed children's hospital built by local philanthropists in 1971.

The third largest hospital is the 100-bed Farah Pahlavi hospital opened in the Caspian resort of Ramsar in 1962. A new complex of buildings has just been added to this hospital. There are now wards for internal diseases, surgical cases, gynaecology, paediatrics and casualty and dental departments.

In 1971 another hospital was opened at Baskia-Kurab near Lahijan in Gilan. Named the Ahmad Qavam hospital after the philanthropist who built it, the hospital has 25 beds for surgical and gynaecological cases. Steps are being taken to expand facilities.

Other smaller hospitals belonging to the IOSS include a 25-bed unit at Ashizan in the Central Province and 10-20 bed units in Shushitar, Golpayegan, Davarabad (Garmsar), Sarakhs on the Russian border and Qeshm Island in the Persian Gulf.

To date 3,515,234 patients have been treated at these hospitals and over 370,000 surgical operations have been performed.

Another hospital rebuilt by the IOSS is the 150-bed Sina emergency hospital in downtown Tehran which has been donated to Tehran University and is now run by members of the University Medical Faculty.

Pharmaceutical factory

Another problem tackled successfully by the IOSS has been the high and sometimes prohibitive cost of foreign imported medicines. This problem was solved through the foundation of an Iranian pharmaceutical manufacturing unit, the Darupaksh Company established with an investment of 1 billion rials and now the largest drug producer in the Middle East. Equipped with the most modern facilities the Darupaksh factory has been steadily expanded until it now makes 260 different products. Its newest division is a unit for the manufacture of pills for injections. Since it opened in 1963 Darupaksh has made and distributed 800 million tablets and capsules, 60 million injections, 10 million tins and tubes of ointment, 2 million bottles of liquid oral medicine, 1 million bottles of eye drops and 800,000 litres of intravenous fluids annually. Besides supplying IOSS requirements the Darupaksh factory also sells its products on the local market, a factor which helps to stabilise medicine prices in general.

In 1972 the IOSS took its pharmaceutical programme a step further with the establishment of an Iranian Centre for Research in the field of Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences. Formed to reduce Iran's dependency on foreign suppliers of drugs and medicines, the new centre will eventually produce many of the basic raw ingredients at present imported and hopefully develop new medicines of its own.

Another example of the IOSS broad approach to health problems is its vigorous family planning work. A traditionally high birth rate with resultant pressures on the poor has long been an obstacle to improved public health and the IOSS lays great emphasis on the importance of reducing the size of the family in the interest of the mother and children. Family planning sections have been set up at all IOSS clinics throughout the country and

staff are being specially trained to acquaint parents with the advisability of birth control as well as to instruct them in birth control techniques. Pills and IUDs are being given free of charge.

Book publishing

IOSS activities in the field of education have been concentrated in two fields: the provision of free textbooks for schoolchildren and the establishment of vocational schools. Since starting its book programme in 1957 the IOSS has distributed 160,924,590 free textbooks among elementary students at Ministry of Education schools. To produce these books as cheaply as possible the IOSS founded the 25th Shahrivar Press which is equipped with offset and letter press printing shops and binding departments. With an annual output of over 50 million books and magazines a year the press is one of the biggest in the world.

Vocational training

The IOSS vocational training programme was started in 1963 with the establishment in Tehran of the Reza Pahlavi Vocational School to train skilled and semi-skilled workers urgently needed by the nation's growing number of industrial enterprises. Last year similar schools were opened in Isfahan and Shiraz and more are planned for other regional centres in the future.

In addition to these programmes the IOSS has contributed to education through the construction of two student dormitories for Tehran University, the provision of grants for needy undergraduates and generous cash donations to various educational institutions. It has donated 250 million rials to the Aryamehr Technical University and 80 million rials to the Jundi Shapur Medical College; it also contributes 30 million rials a year to the Women's Organisation of Iran for educational projects.

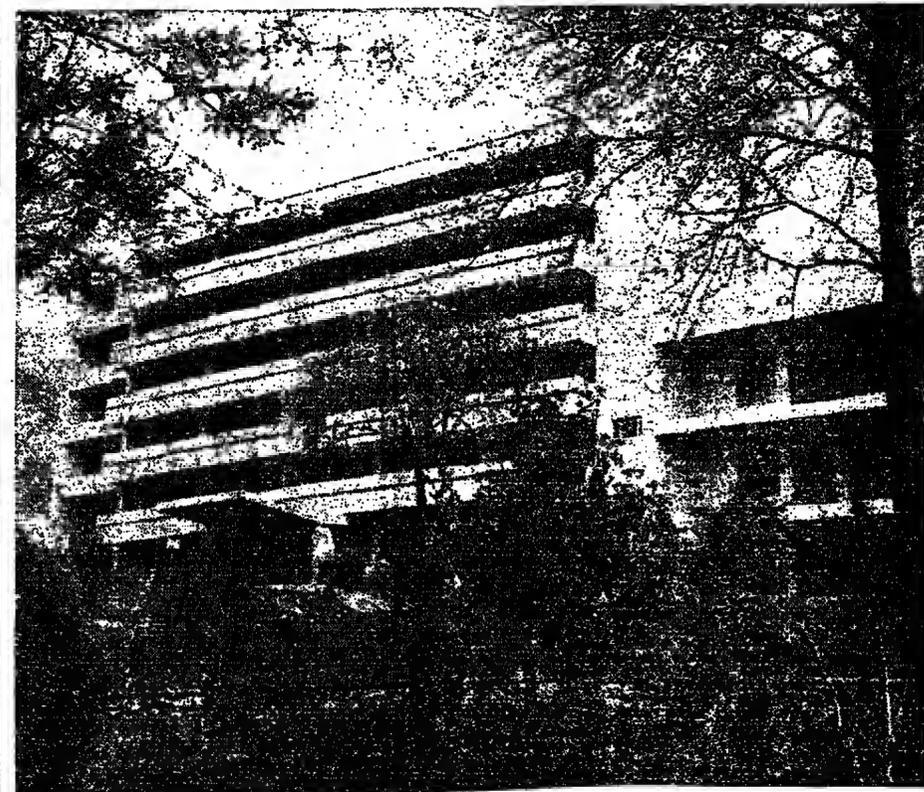
A special fund is reserved for urgent relief work after natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Thousands of victims of these natural catastrophes have received food and bedding provided by the IOSS. The organisation also undertakes rehabilitation programmes. Forty families who lost their homes in the Qazvin earthquake some years ago are now living in IOSS houses in the village of Vahabab.

The Organisation's concern for the welfare of the sick and needy does not stop at the boundaries of Iran. Though its primary commitment is to improve health and education at home the IOSS has also contributed to a number of worthy causes abroad, including the hungry of Africa and flood victims in Pakistan.

In all its activities the Imperial Organisation for Social Services receives inspiration and guidance from Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf. Besides playing a very active part in the planning and supervision of IOSS projects the Princess is able to coordinate these programmes with those of the other organisations in which she is involved, particularly the Iranian Human Rights Committee, the Iranian National Committee for the World-wide Campaign against Illiteracy and the Women's Organisation of Iran.



A young boy learns a trade at the Reza Pahlavi Vocational School.



The Reza Pahlavi Hospital in Tehran.



Primary school children with free books supplied by the Imperial Organisation for Social Services.

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A STATEMENT BY THE IRANIAN COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE IRANIAN WOMEN'S ORGANISATION

CONTINUING THE CYRUS TRADITION IN HUMAN RIGHTS



Former U.N. Secretary General U Thant welcomes Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf to a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in New York.

Two thousand five hundred years ago Cyrus the Great went down in history as the first world leader in human rights. He ruled the Persian Empire with wisdom and tolerance based on the belief that all human beings, whatever their race or creed, are entitled to freedom and justice. A similar conviction inspires the leadership of modern Iran. The Shahanshah's spectacular reform programme, the White Revolution, with its redistribution of land, its workers' profit sharing schemes, its equity courts and its development, health and literacy campaigns are positive proof of the Sovereign's dedication to the principles of human rights.

To reinforce his reform policies the Shahanshah set up in 1963 a special Iranian Committee on Human Rights charged with protecting the new rights of the individual and with carrying out research into ways in which Iranian laws may be amended to achieve complete fulfilment of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Supreme President of the Committee is Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf who, as President of the Women's Organisation of Iran and Deputy President of the Imperial Organisation for Social Services and the Iranian Committee for the Worldwide drive against Illiteracy has done much towards securing maximum rights for the individual.

In recognition of her services to the field of human rights Princess Ashraf has twice been elected as president of major human rights meetings in recent years first at the International Conference on Human Rights held in Tehran in 1968 and later at the 26th session of the U.N. Human Rights Committee held in 1970.

The Iranian Human Rights Committee, which is composed of a Secretary General and 15 members is engaged in two types of work (a) direct action in the field and (b) study and research leading to the drafting of recommendations to the government.

Main projects in the field have been the construction of a Human Rights Village and the construction of 32 schools in different parts of the country. The village, which has been built near the city of Ahwaz, in Khuzistan, in a region badly hit by floods in 1969, contains 72 housing units, a bath, store, primary school and village hall and has its own water and electricity supply.

Of the 32 schools 19 have been built in other flood stricken areas, this time in the north west province of Azarbaijan. Ten other primary schools have been built in West Azarbaijan and two more in Khorassan in the north east of the country. The first Human Rights secondary school is being constructed on United Nations Street in Tahriz, Azarbaijan, and several more are planned for the future. The results of the second part of the Committee's work

study and research—are less tangible but will be of far greater importance ultimately. Teams of researchers are engaged in a careful study of Iranian legislation as far as it affects human rights while others are being sent throughout the country to see how the laws are enforced and to investigate reported violations of human rights. On the basis of these surveys recommendations are made to the government regarding ways in which laws and their implementation can be improved. Emphasis is being placed on family relations and the rights of family members viz-a-viz each other and a special family relations sub-committee has been formed to study the subject. Through its campaigning on a number of rights issues the Committee has been successful in influencing legislation, as in a recent case where its recommendation led to the abolition of a law under which a person could be imprisoned for debts.

Another important task of the committee has been the promotion of public awareness of the principles of human rights. This has been done through radio broadcasts, seminars, conferences, study courses and the publication of various books, pamphlets and a quarterly bulletin. Thousands of copies of the International Declaration on Human Rights have been distributed among schoolchildren, workers and farmers all over the country and two books have been published. The first, a book in English entitled "Iran and Human Rights" was brought out on the occasion of the International Conference in Tehran in 1968. The second, a book in Persian on "The Iranian Human Rights Committee" was published just before the 1970 session of the UN Human Rights Committee. The quarterly bulletin features articles on the latest developments concerning human rights both in Iran and in other countries as well as the translated texts of international human rights documents. The quarterly is used by a great many people, particularly university students.

A large popular audience is also reached through a monthly programme on human rights broadcast by Radio Iran. The programme includes human interest stories, information on specific rights, such as equal pay for equal work, and advice to listeners on the best way to secure their rights.

As one of the first national human rights committees to be established, the Iranian Committee and its work are of great interest to rights workers in other countries. Iran in turn follows international human rights activities closely and is a keen participant at international conferences, particularly the UN Human Rights Committee of which the Iranian government is a member. The Iranian Committee has established relations with many other human rights organisations round the world such as the International Institute of Human Rights (the Rene Cassin Foundation).

Dawning of a new era for Iranian women

When His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah launched his White Revolution reform programme in 1963 a new era dawned for the women of Iran. Given new freedom under the reforms, Iranian women were not only given an opportunity to play an active part in the progress of the nation but were told they had to. His Imperial Majesty pointed out in an address to a large crowd of jubilant feminists that while women had been granted certain rights for the first time, including the right to vote, they had also taken on new obligations; they must prove themselves worthy of their new status by working hard.

After a period of reorganisation of existing women's societies, of which there were many, a central Women's Organisation of Iran was set up in 1966 under the leadership of Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf to channel women's energies in the most useful directions. The Statute of the WOI, as finally approved in 1968, lay down four major aims for the Organisation:

- 1) The achievement of a higher status for women in social, economic and cultural fields and the promotion of a new awareness of women's rights and duties.
2) The rendering of assistance to Iranian women to help them fulfill their social obligations in particular their important duties as wives and mothers.
3) The coordination of women's activities in economic and social fields and the drawing up of plans for women's contributions to the war against illiteracy and other educational and cultural activities.
4) The establishment of relationships between the women of Iran and the women of other countries to promote international solidarity among women.

The Women's Organisation of Iran has three types of members; individual members, affiliated associations and honorary members. The regular individual members, who now number over 15,000 in 137 branches throughout the country are women who have reached the age of 18, are Iranian citizens, enjoy a good reputation and have been elected by the Organisation as members. Affiliated associations are eligible societies which fulfill certain

requirements and are engaged in work which will further the aims set by the WOI; and honorary members are people who have performed some outstanding service to the WOI or to the women's movement in general.

WOI activities are directed by an executive consisting of three bodies, the General Assembly, the Central Council and the General Secretariat. The General Assembly is composed of representatives of the WOI branches and of the representatives of affiliated associations and meets once a year to decide on general policy. The Central Council is composed of eleven members, six of whom are chosen by the Supreme President, Princess Ashraf, and five elected by the General Assembly. The Council's functions include approval of the budget and the administrative organisation and study and approval of the WOI codes and regulations. The Secretariat, which is the permanent working body of the WOI is headed by a Secretary General and a number of full-time staff needed for the implementation of the Organisation's programmes.

The programmes for the participation of women in the White Revolution are drawn up on the basis of research undertaken by nine working committees of the WOI; the Legal Committee; the Educational Committee; the Family Health and Welfare Committee; the Working Women's Committee; the International Affairs Committee; the Arts and Culture Committee; the Societies and Memberships Committee; the Girl Students' Committee and the Public Relations and Publications Committee.

The members of these committees include social scientists, teachers, university professors and other highly qualified people, some of whom are men. In planning the important thing is experience and competence, not sex.

Directed by the programmes drawn up by these committees women all over Iran are engaged in teaching illiterates, organizing arts and crafts classes in rural areas, giving legal advice and family planning counselling and looking after children.

These activities are largely carried out at 68 welfare and community centres established by the WOI in



As the women's movement grows more and more Iranian girls are taking up careers like these nurses at the Princess Ashraf School of Nursing.

different parts of the country. The centres perform four major functions.

- 1) Education. Classes are held on a variety of subjects from simple reading and writing to public health and nutrition. Particular emphasis is placed on vocational training to help women earn a living through some special skill. Nursing, sewing, and various handicrafts are taught on a wide scale.
2) Family planning. The WOI centres give counselling on birth control techniques and distribute free pills and IUDs. The WOI works closely with the public health services in this.
3) Care of children. The centres run nurseries and day care kindergartens for the children of working mothers.
4) Legal aid. WOI counsellors give advice on women's rights in relation to marriage, divorce, child custody and working conditions and help women with problems in these directions.

Teachers and social workers, health experts and legal advisors working at the 68 WOI centres are given training at one of two colleges run by the Organisation; one a college for the training of family advisors, the other a school for teachers and social workers. The graduates of these special courses in turn organise classes in the villages for the training of local women as teachers and advisors. The result is a snowball effect, with more and more women being gradually pulled into the network.

Meanwhile at WOI headquarters in Tehran more theoretical work is done. Study groups are constantly engaged in evaluation of WOI policy and in drafting new programmes for the future. A special research group studies Iranian legislation as it affects women's rights and campaigns for changes wherever the law falls below the ideal. Many of the recent amendments to the laws governing division of property and child custody after divorce are the outcome of WOI campaigning.

Another WOI committee is engaged in publications and public relations. It has published a series of handbooks for women advising them of their rights.

Through participation in international conferences and seminars and exchanges with women's groups in other countries the WOI shares its experiences with fellow women throughout the world. The Organisation is a member of the International Council of Women, the International Alliance of Women and the Associated Countrywomen of the World. It is also a firm supporter of the U.N. Committee on the Status of Women.

War on Ignorance

The work of the Iranian Committee for the Worldwide Campaign Against Illiteracy

In the early 1960s one of the biggest obstacles to progress in Iran was widespread illiteracy. Nearly eight million Iranians between the ages of 10 and 45 could neither read nor write.

One of the key features of the bold, imaginative reform programme launched by the Shahanshah in 1963 was the formation of a Literacy Corps, an "Army of Knowledge" that would sweep through the countryside teaching the people. Over 150,000 young men and women have served in this Corps since it was established.

The idea fired the imagination of leaders and educators round the world. On September 8th, 1963, the education ministers of 86 countries, representatives of 19 United Nations-affiliated organisations and delegates from the Vatican gathered in Tehran to show their support for Iran's efforts to wipe out illiteracy. UNESCO subsequently named the day "International Campaign Against Illiteracy Day" and a new world movement was launched. In Iran the Shahanshah ordered the establishment of an Iranian Committee for the Worldwide Campaign against Illiteracy. The Monarch himself accepted Presidency of the committee and his sister, Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf, was made Deputy President.

The committee's aims are two-fold; to use all power and resources, whether human or financial, to combat illiteracy in Iran; and through its experiences at home to help in international campaigns of a similar nature.

The first two years of the Committee's activities were devoted to the operation of pilot projects and the careful evaluation of the results of these. Trial education programmes were organised in Qazvin, Shiraz, Tehran and the oil regions in south Iran and teams of education experts appointed by a special Study, Research and Statistics Centre were sent to observe the classes and test the students who completed the courses.

The primary consideration of the Committee in these

early stages was to develop the kind of course which would achieve literacy in the widest sense. The Committee was aiming for something more than instruction in the mechanical ability to decipher strings of words and reproduce them. It demanded that successful students be able to understand what they read, to express their own thoughts in simple sentences easily understandable to others and to be able to use this new facility to broaden and improve their lives.

In addition to the 33 text books which it designed and published the committee also launched a weekly newspaper for new literates. An eight page paper entitled "New Days" it started with a circulation of 15,000. Today it is printed in more than 150,000 copies and widely read by workers and farmers who obtain copies through Rural Cultural Houses, Rural Cooperatives and schools. 30,000 of its subscribers are people who have just learnt to read.

Having achieved such success with its basic literacy programme the Committee has developed its activities further, designing special education courses for other organisations to implement. Some of these continuous adult education programmes are being run by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Affairs, the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces and the Women's Organisation of Iran.

This year the Committee has undertaken an important new project, the establishment of a National Adult Education Centre, which will develop a combined educational and vocational programme, specially designed to meet the nation's particular needs for skilled workers and craftsmen.

His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah and Princess Ashraf keep in close touch with the activities of the committee and regular progress reports are submitted to them. After two years of experiments the Committee finally

approved the syllabus and method of teaching that best achieved this end and classes were set up throughout the country. Today hundreds of thousands of new literates who have graduated from these classes have been enabled to take up new jobs and accept greater responsibility in society. Many went on from the literacy classes to ordinary schools and have successfully passed elementary and high school examinations.

The first class was opened in February 1965. Within 4 years 600,000 people had completed two six-month courses run by the Committee while more than a million others had completed introductory courses which enabled them to read and write and do simple arithmetic.

The Committee constantly reappraises its educational programme to assess the effectiveness of its curriculum. Text books for students and teaching guides for instructors are constantly upgraded and modified to suit the various population groups covered by the literacy programme.

Methods of teaching and the books used in the literacy classes differ considerably from those employed in ordinary schools. Because the literacy course is of necessity a concentrated one progressing more rapidly from one stage of learning to another and leaving out much of the supplementary lessons given to schoolchildren special methods of teaching and special books had to be prepared. Much of the Committee work therefore consists of the training of teachers and the preparation of teaching material.

The basis of study on the course is a series of books entitled "Let's Read and Write", "Let's Read and Become Literate", "Let's Read and Live Better" and "Let's Read and Speak Better" which progress from the alphabet and elementary reading and writing to the use of texts introducing general knowledge and moral values aimed at helping students to lead a more useful life and at encouraging them to take an interest in further reading and study.

Thousands of farm workers have learnt to read and write evening classes run by the National Committee for the Worldwide Campaign against Illiteracy.

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Article XXI (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Even in the West governments represent biggest threat to freedom of expression

by Michael Scammell

Most societies and most political systems claim either to have established freedom of expression or else to be moving towards it, maintaining simultaneously that their press is independent. In the United States, for instance, the right to freedom of expression is embodied in the First Amendment to the constitution, while Soviet Russia's constitution, which has served as a model for most other communist constitutions, also guarantees its citizens freedom of expression.

Interpreted by anyone other than the party leaders. In general the press and radio and television in communist countries are regarded primarily as sources of power and only secondarily as providers of information. For this reason they are assigned flatteringly important positions in the social hierarchy, while agitation and propaganda ("agitprop") are given a high priority. In exchange for the privileges this brings they are expected to submit to rigid control by the government.

However, what happens when the press in a communist country too obviously exceeds the limits laid down for it was vividly illustrated by the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968, after the press had played a leading role in the democratization of the country. Meanwhile it is still the dark ages for press freedom in Romania, Bulgaria and Albania (in Europe), for all the communist countries of Asia, including China (which even seems to be travelling backwards, if that is possible), and, after a brave experimental start for Cuba in the western hemisphere.

It might seem from this as if press freedom had something to do with ideology and was linked to the old opposition between communism and capitalism, since it is true that Lenin provided a persuasive ideological rationale for control of the press. But the picture is immensely more complicated than that. Iran calls itself capitalist and is an aggressive advocate of free enterprise economics, yet it possesses one of the most tightly controlled and rigidly censored presses. Brazil holds itself out as a model of capitalist development for the whole of Latin America, yet press censorship is an openly acknowledged tool of the government and sets an entirely different kind of pace for the rest of the continent.

Spain, Greece, Turkey and, until recently, Portugal, are all capitalist states in which the press has been tightly controlled, while the "free world" of South Korea, South Vietnam and Taiwan do not differ greatly from their communist opposite numbers in their attitude to censorship of the press. And if we look at Chile, the Marxist Allende would appear to have been a far freer devotee of press freedom than his capitalist successor, General Pinochet.

It is plain, therefore, that we must look elsewhere for the key to freedom of expression, and I would suggest that the true distinction must be sought in terms of economic and political philosophy. True freedom of expression would appear to flourish in relatively restricted areas of the globe and is usually to be found (no great surprise, this) in parliamentary democracies—in most of West Europe, in North America, in the former British dominions of India, Australia and New Zealand, and in Japan.

The outstanding omission here is South Africa, where freedom of the press is virtually non-existent for blacks, and for whites is seriously curtailed (and is threatened with further curtailment after Mr Vorster's election victory). Even here, however, the outcome of the struggle is not a foregone conclusion; and indeed, a great question mark hangs over almost the whole of Africa, where ex-colonial countries are struggling to reconcile the imported institutions of their former conquerors with older traditions.

Similar problems beset most of South-East Asia and Central and Latin America, and these are the battlegrounds on which the struggle for press freedom is being fought. In those states that have established, or preserved, a pluralist political order that have been most successful in defending freedom of expression. Generalizations of this kind force one to paint in broad strokes, and most of the qualifying detail has to be omitted. One complicating factor that cannot be side-stepped, however, is the problem of finance. Newspapers (not to speak of television programmes) are expensive things to produce, and as the necessary technology becomes more complex so does

the demand grow for ever larger amounts of capital. In developing countries, the number of people or institutions with the necessary means is strictly limited, and the usual sources of finance can be boiled down to three categories: political parties, wealthy individuals or groups of individuals, and foreign capital—particularly from West European or American communications groups.

International law has scarcely come to terms with mass papers—much less broadcasting

by Cedric Thornberry

Voltaire's dictum, "I detest what you say, but will fight to the death for your right to say it", expresses a metaphysical faith in humanity, reason and aspiration. It is not always clear today how such a concept, protecting the dissident pamphleteer, can be adapted to press and television.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights sustains the standard. For Western Europe, article 10 of the Human Rights Convention contains a detailed provision. It guarantees the right to freedom of expression, which right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

The licensing of radio, television and cinemas is permitted, however, and the right made subject to various limitations. These include restrictions necessary for national security, the protection of health, morals, the reputation or rights of others, the prevention of disclosure of information received in confidence, and for maintaining the dignity and impartiality of the judiciary. To justify a restriction, a government must show that it is reasonable.

Article 10 must also be read in conjunction with articles on the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence, and with the implications of the article guaranteeing a fair trial (no prior judgments by the press). It may also have to be read in conjunction with articles on peaceful enjoyment of property (in the context of police search and seizure operations), and with more general articles on abuse of rights by individuals and of powers by governments.

Many deem freedom of expression the primordial right, even among basic rights, the hallmark of the open society. The United States Supreme Court has a vast and illuminating jurisprudence on the First Amendment (freedom of the press). It has emphasized that this amendment protects the pre-eminent right in democracy, the condition precedent to the enjoyment of all other rights.

In this context, it is paradoxical that proceedings in the European Human Rights Commission should themselves be held in camera. The reason is that governments would not have permitted the development of the commission on any other terms. Though explicit, the limitations could undermine the ideal itself. In general it has rested with non-governmental organizations to strive for more effective international standards, chiefly in the area of the mass media.

Activity has continued, however, in the Council of Europe. Progress has, sadly, been slow. An imaginative conceived symposium on human rights and mass communications was held at Salzburg in 1968. Its report emphasizes the international character of the problem of the mass media. International law has scarcely come to terms with the mass circulation newspaper, much less with the issues raised by broadcasting.

The British press is understandably possible at the inroads that freedom of privacy could make on its democratic role. The tendency towards official secrecy does not abate, and the function of an independent press is thereby enhanced.

Law in Western Europe is attempting to resolve these conflicts, but the current British debate seems isolated from the international discussion. International law tends to uphold a concept of privacy, though its detail has not been worked out in case law. Such formulation seems certain: it is only a question of time. The European convention provides a framework within which the issues can be argued.

Enormous influence of Universal Declaration not matched by successful UN action

by Marcel Berlins

The internationalization of human rights did not start with the United Nations Universal Declaration of 1948. But that document has dominated the human rights scene for the past 25 years. Which few exceptions agencies today concerned with the protection of rights on a regional or world front base their own principles on it.

The European Convention on Human Rights is the most successful of the Universal Declaration's offspring. Drawn up under the aegis of the Council of Europe, it came into force in 1953 and has now been ratified by almost all the members of the council. It states that its purpose is "to take the first steps for the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated in the Universal Declaration".

In addition to the main convention five protocols have come into operation. Two of them committing states ratifying them to guarantee further rights not included in the original convention. The convention provides for an elaborate machinery of enforcement, the most important aspect of which is the establishment of a Court and a Commission of Human Rights, which sit in Strasbourg, to ensure the observance of the state's obligations towards its citizens. The striking and original feature of the convention is that it allows individuals (as well as states and organizations) to petition the commission with allegations of a breach by their

government of its obligations towards them. If the commission, which consists of as many members as there are countries subject to the convention, finds the complaint to be initially admissible (most are not), it embarks on a complicated procedure of finding out the facts. This may involve a hearing in which the complainant and the state against which the allegation is made are represented.

It is also concerned to try to effect a friendly settlement between the parties. If this fails, the commission prepares a report, which contains its decision on whether it considers that a breach of the convention has occurred. The report goes to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and to the state involved. Either the case may be then referred to the European Court of Human Rights, or the commission or the state, or the final decision can be left to the Committee of Ministers which could then, if it confirms that violations have occurred, put pressure on the culpable state to take appropriate remedying action.

When a case goes up to the court so far only a dozen or so have reached that stage) there will again be a hearing followed by a decision which, unlike that of the commission, will be binding. The court may also award damages to an injured party, and, probably more importantly, may by its decision in effect call on the state to change those laws or conditions prevailing which led to the complaint being made. Some countries which have ratified the convention have not accepted the jurisdiction of the court, in which case the Committee of Ministers is the only possible final arbiter.

Ultimately there are no sanctions to back up a decision of the court or of the ministers. At that stage the issue becomes political rather than legal. In one case, Greece preferred to leave the Council of Europe rather than submit to decisions against it. Nevertheless, in all but its final stage, the protection of human rights under the convention is supervised by independent legal and judicial control without political considerations having any say.

The institutions created by the convention, for all the cumbersome procedures governing them, have proved to be of considerable practical effect and influence. Indeed, the only other major regional convention—encompassing most American countries in both hemispheres—has fed on the European example and drawn heavily on its experience.

The American Convention on Human Rights also provides a complaints procedure for citizens complaining of an infringement of their basic rights, based on the European pattern, and involving a commission and a court. The commission, however, has more to do than the European counterpart, for in addition to the adjudication of complaints it is required actively to promote human rights, by making recommendations to governments about their conduct and requesting them to report on their progress. The Permanent Arab Commission of Human Rights (an offshoot of the Arab League) is purely promotional rather than judicial, although a procedure for the settlement of complaints is envisaged eventually.

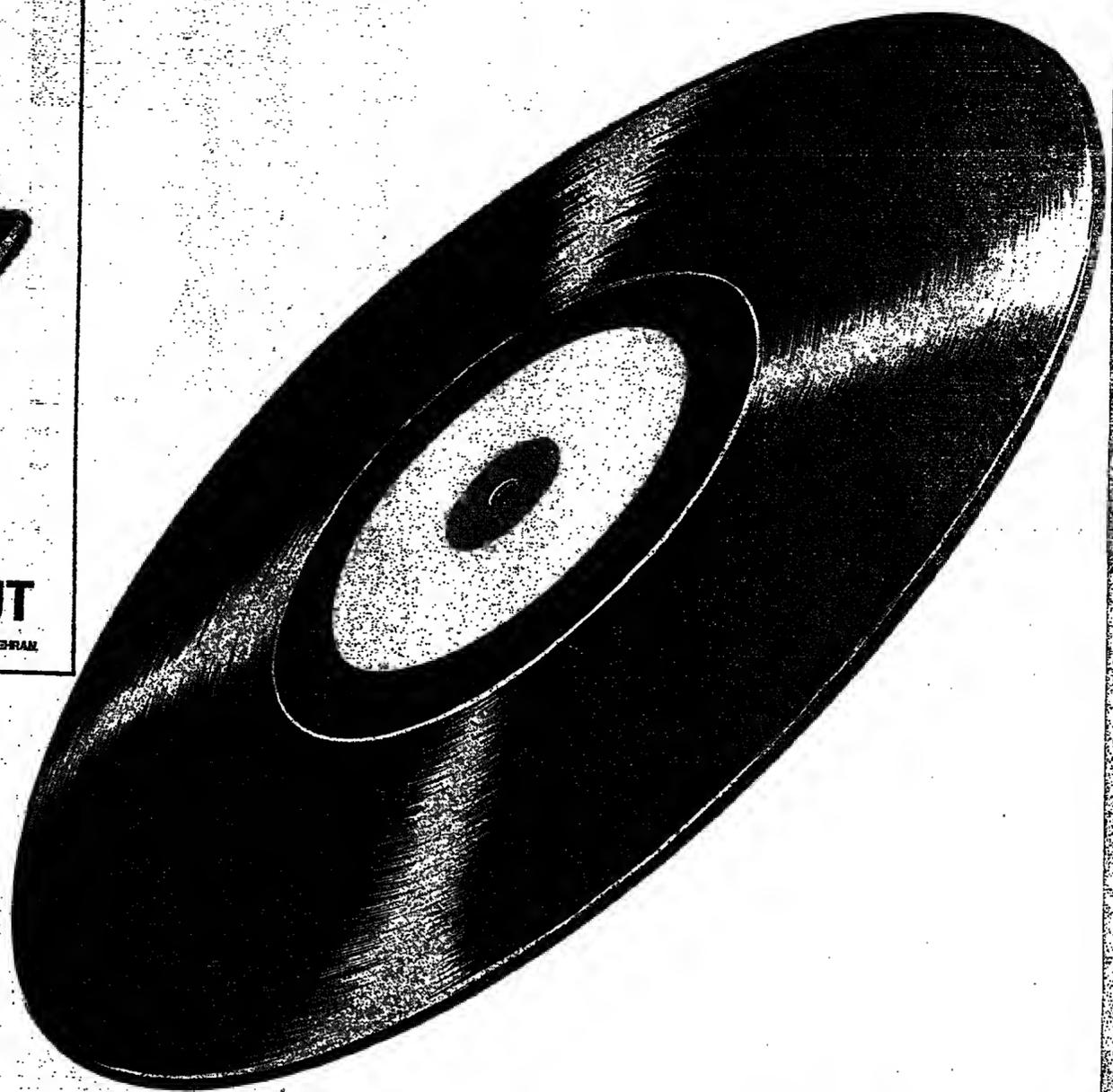
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ADVERTISING IN ACTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

On the occasion of the International Advertising Association's 24th World Congress in Tehran, May 23 - 25, with the theme "Communications in the Service of Human Rights", the IAA Iran Chapter wishes in practice to live up to this theme. Thus, an extensive advertising campaign is being launched to raise funds for helping those suffering from famine or disease. Elsewhere in this issue, two of the posters of this campaign are shown.

The funds collected will be channelled into a blocked account (number 79997) in Bank Melli Iran (National Bank of Iran), from where contributions will be passed on via the United Nations to help alleviate those suffering.

A special piece of music has been composed and a poem written to mark the occasion of the above-mentioned Congress. The well-known Iranian composer and conductor, Mr. Ali Rahbari, has been inspired in his creation by the theme of the Congress. The Congress Song has been recorded by the Vienna Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra together with the Choral Group of the Ministry of Culture and Art of Iran and two famous Iranian singers.

This recording will be put on sale on the Congress Site and simultaneously in a large number of stores throughout Iran. The poem will be translated into other languages and the recording will soon be on sale in other countries also.

The proceeds of the sales of this recording - on which there will be no maximum price - will be deposited into the above-mentioned account.

Should anybody wish to contribute to this cause, donations may be sent directly to the Bank Melli Iran marked "Advertising in Action for Human Rights", and the IAA Iran Chapter will be happy to acknowledge such contributions by sending the donors a recording.

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I send with this coupon a cheque/money order/Bank transfer

for

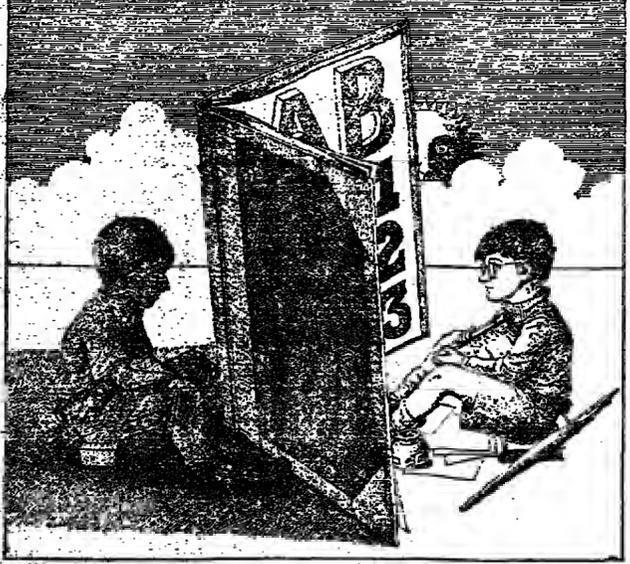
to Bank Melli Iran, Avenue Ferdowsi (Central Office), Tehran, Iran, made out to the order of "Advertising in Action for Human Rights", Account Number 79997. I understand that a recording of the Congress Song will be sent to me.

Name

Address

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Article XXVI
(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Worldwide perspective unites teachers of the new discipline despite their discord

Eric Thornberry
The birth of international human rights law, rather than the United Nations Charter, was the result of the new concept of the new world. It has now become an academic industry, but there is uncertainty over the new field of study, and the most effective modes of analysis and promotion.

Through their intellectual achievements, many remain unattached, the development of hard political and legal substance lagged behind their vision. This was especially true of the universal level, at the United Nations where the work was in many ways disappointing. However, during the 1950s there were remarkable developments in the Council of Europe through the European Human Rights Convention. By the end of the 1960s a large body of international law had been created and in Strasbourg an International Human Rights Institute.

There is still discord among teachers of the new discipline. The various courses have varying emphases. This seems both useful and creative, provided there is agreement on certain basic premises. What gives unity is the international perspective. The subject of study is the rudimentary common law of mankind in his relationship with state authority. The sources of such law are manifold: treaties, the case law of international tribunals, the practice of international organizations, the sense of philosophy, expediency and custom. Constitutional dogma and internal case laws are of some, though uncertain, value by way of analogy. The very different context in which domestic laws and courts operate must continually be borne in mind.

The danger, with such diverse sources, is clear. Standards may be so vague, so imprecise, as to become mere generalities. Discussion, without an adequate frame of reference, may be so broad and unstructured as to verge upon self-indulgence, beyond intellectual acceptability. Yet no law can be an instrument of mathematical certainty. Legal education must include the encouragement of discussion about possible court judgments in a notional situation.

They establish a universal catalogue of basic civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights. Neither is yet in force. Britain has not ratified either. But the study of this subject encourages the long view of history as well as the perception of short-term gains. Did not the crudest form of chattel slavery, surely the most blatant denial of human rights, prevail in all areas of the world for millennia, until the relative yesterday of abolition? Common, limited agreement is possible. But cultural differences are also real. Communist and developing nations may see other priorities than the lawyers of liberal capitalism. Neither should dismiss the other's standpoint. Yet one of the most difficult exercises for the teacher steeped in one society's values is to present those of another which may be quite alien. But if the discipline is to have any pretension to universality, the attempt must be made. Because the differences exist there is a marked tendency towards regionalism among countries of close cultural backgrounds.

50 members of the International Advertising Association, meeting this week at a congress in Teheran, will discuss the role played by communications in the promotion of human rights. Below, Paul J. Fabricius explains why the IAA has chosen this theme; and Princess Ashraf, twin sister of the Shah and patron of the congress, answers questions on her country's human rights policy and record

Professional use of communications can further other than commercial causes

People may feel that to ask in fact some already done so—why IAA chose such an theme—seemingly from those who work in the advertising industry. There are a number of valid reasons for this. It is enough to say that too many congresses become too trivial. The IAA is the only one of the planning of the congress, to the direct participation of advertising congresses and as well as internal have been devoted to advertising. It is a constructive way to solve the problems of the world today.

Advertising is changing, particularly in the industrialized countries. This is not only because it is addressing an even better educated, more sophisticated and therefore more critical audience. It is also because of an ever increasing expansion of governmental and international organizations. The advertising industry is being drawn into the ranks of the advertisers. With a few exceptions, they are generally not doing it very well, nor relying sufficiently on the professionals.

best way to illustrate what the congress aims to achieve. To list the sessions and to comment briefly on each. The opening address will be given by Princess Ashraf. After this the Iranian Prime Minister will address the congress, followed by the IAA world president, Dr. Göran Larsson (Sweden). At the end of the opening session, Mr. A. Hollender (United States), chairman of the IAA board, will talk about the role of the IAA in today's marketing scene.

considered: freedom entails responsibility. In the opening session Professor Holmbeck-Hansen (Norway), followed by a panel, will discuss communications as a two-way traffic. It is also a human right to be heard: now we must be consulted (vide de Gaulle's participation) and do not necessarily accept the communicator's domination of the message.

It aims at putting across a message to the world at large as well as to those who use, create or sell advertising. It is to those who professionally use mass communication. That is the significance of the congress: to show that advertising case should be used to play a constructive role in sustaining human rights. From what has been said it should be apparent that this congress will be rather different from the run of the mill.

Long-standing love and affection for humanity' is rooted deep in Iran's history

Could Your Highness tell us what have been the reasons in Iran over recent years to promote the concept of human rights? Princess Ashraf: You are aware that the concept of human rights is of two categories. One is the civil and political rights, and the other is the social and economic rights. The first group of rights is the responsibility of governments, and as they lack it is not realized by the responsible authority. But the second requires economic expansion.

The recognition of women's political rights, the passage of the family protection law and the establishment of equity houses and arbitration councils for the spread of justice in both rural and urban Iran are among the steps taken to provide civil and political rights. Other principles of the revolution, such as the nationalization of the woodlands and pastures, and water resources, helped to increase the national income and to bring about a more fundamental realization of socio-economic and cultural rights.

formed, with the patronage of the Shahanshah. This committee, which started by opening classes all over the country, is now devoted to studying methods of teaching and preparing reading material for the newly educated. The international campaign against illiteracy started in Teheran with the convening of the education ministers' congress, where the Shahanshah delivered an important message on the subject. The creation of the Muhammad Reza Pahlavi award and another award presented by the Soviet Union to encourage individual and organizational efforts in spreading education has drawn a great number of emigrants from over the world.

If you look at Iranian history, it becomes clear that we have never considered ourselves separate from the rest of the world and that we have never wanted prosperity and happiness only for ourselves. The decree of Cyrus the Great was the first human rights declaration, and I see it as the start of the long-standing love and affection which Iranians have always felt for the whole of human society.

human rights are moving in this direction as well. One might get the notion by looking at the poor countries, the hungry and the illiterate, that aggression against human rights and outright ignorance are on the rise. But there are strong indications to the contrary. The number of countries which have gained independence in the past 25 years, the number of freedom movements which are rising everywhere, and the steadily improving economic relations between the developed countries and the formerly exploited ones, all indicate that man is getting farther away from cruelty and injustice and nearer to equality and fraternity.

White dropouts earn more than nonwhite high school graduates.

Give a damn.

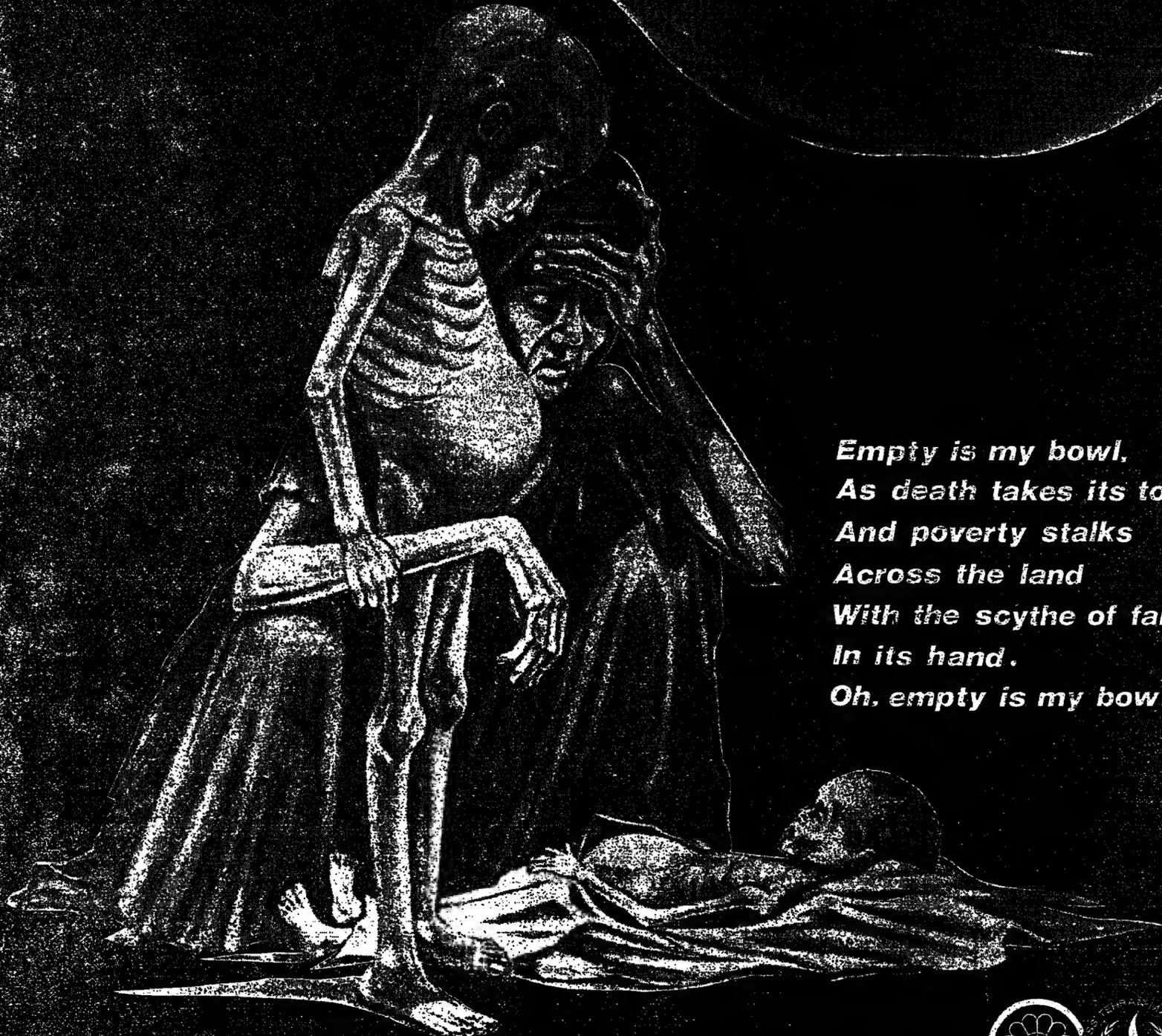
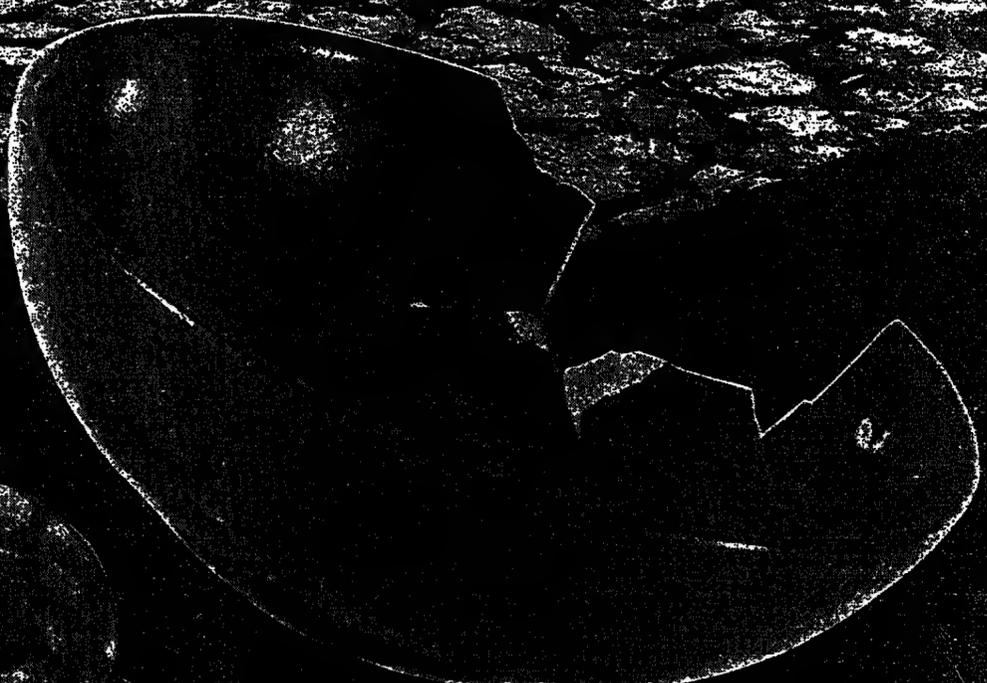
Support the New York Urban Coalition.




Examples from three advertising campaigns that have won the public service awards presented annually by the Irish chapter of IAA: for seat belts in Britain (Young & Rubicam), earthquake relief in Iran (Faccopa), and race relations in New York (Young & Rubicam Inc).

Joseph K. ...

MANY ARE HUNGRY TIME IS RUNNING OUT



*Empty is my bowl,
As death takes its toll,
And poverty stalks
Across the land
With the scythe of famine
In its hand.
Oh, empty is my bowl.*



ADVERTISING IN ACTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT HUNGER IN AFRICA

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